D Reinager tofy 1 71

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 55---No. 5. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, February 5, 1873. Established 1818

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

...H Agnew. J. M. Buchanan.

AGNEW & BUCHANAN, Attorneys at Law, ...Street, Beaver, Penn'a. Opposite the Argus office.

J. F. DUNLAP, ...y at Law. Office in the Court House, ...Pa. All business promptly attended to. (mays72,1y.

...KINDS OF JOB WORK neatly and expe...ously executed at the ARGUS office.

...A. SMALL, Attorney at law, Beaver, Pa., office in the Court House. dec25-tf

...CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, ...Office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly oc... by the late Judge Cunningham. All busi... ...trusted to him will receive *prompt* and ...attention. je21;1y

...B YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and ...idence on Third st., east of the Court House. ...promptly attended to. ap27;1y

...McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on ...st., below the Court House. All busi... promptly attended to. je22,'70tf

...P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east ...of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar20;70;1y

...J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female ...ses. Residence and office on Third street, ...doors west of the Court-House. apr12'71;1y

...NRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in ...Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. sep28;1y

...VER DRUG STORE. Hugo Andriessen ...uggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescrip...fully compounded. (sep28;1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

...COALE, Dealer in paints, oil, glass, nails, ...glass, looking-glasses, frames, garden ...seeds and fancy fowls. Falls street, ...ghton. sep27'71-1y

...SNTRA BINGHAM, manufacturers of car...riages, buggies, spring-wagons, buck-wag...vehicles of every description. Bridge St. ...cal workmen. Successors to George ... mar6ly

...LANGNECKER, dealer in Watches, Clocks ...and Jewelry. Repairing neatly executed, ...way, near Falls-st. nov1'71-1y

...NIPPERT, Baker & Confectioner; Ice-...m, Oysters and Game in season. Balls, ...Weddings, &c., supplied. nov1

W. M. WALLACE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble, Manufactures Monuments, Grave-...stones at reasonable prices. Railroad st., ...Depot, New Brighton. [sep27

...TON RESTAURANT and EATING SA...LOON; meals at all hours; table supplied with ...delicacies of the season. Prices low. Wm. ...Kard, cor of Paul and Broadway. my24'72;1y

PROSPECT MOUNT NURSERIES.—Ever...greens and small Fruits. Three miles east of ...Brighton. (mr20'71-1y) E. THOMAS

...SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailor, ...Broadway, New Brighton. See adv. [sep14;1y

...NOSS, Photographer, Willson's Block, ...Broadway. Best photographs from retouch... sep14;1y

BEAVER FALLS.

...M. ROBERTSON, Dealer in the justly cele...brated Domestic Sewing Machine. Ladies ...be convinced. Main st., B. Falls. sep27

...ENSON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents ...Falls, Beaver Co., Pa., and corner 6th ...Streets, Pittsburgh. aug28,1y

...STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee No...tions, &c., Main St. Beaver Falls. sep14;1y

BRIDGEWATER.

...WEIDMAN, Manufacture of Boots and ...Shoes, Bridge St. Bridgewater. (sep27,1y

...GREHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., ...Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, ...Silver Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watch...es and Jewelry repaired. feb15'71;1y

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but ...workmen employed. Shop ...Bridge st. Bridgewater, Pa. feb8'71;1y

A. C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge ... Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;1y

ROCHESTER.

W. W. JOHNSON—Dealer in Wall Paper of ...styles, Oil-Cloth, Window Blinds; ...Satchels, Baskets, Toy Carts; Wagons; ...of every description. Near De... apr20;1y

...ANCASTER HOUSE—David Wolf Proprie... R. R. Street, near ... nov29'71

...KENNEDY & CO., Successors to Wm. ...Druggists and Chemists. Pre...scriptions carefully compounded at all hours. ...Rochester. sep14;1y

...SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, No... and Millinery. Madison st., near Dia...ster, Pa. (sep14;1y

...LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in ...of all kinds. Brighton st., above ... See adv't. (sep14;1y

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester (sep14;1y

...SPEYERER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Deal... Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, ...Iron & Nails. Cor. Water & James sts.

...MILLER & CO., Contractors and Builders; Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. ... Rochester. [sep21;1y

...& WILLIAMS, Successors to C. ..., Dealers in Sawed and Planed ... & Shingles, Rochester. sep28'ly

...& CLARK, proprietors of Johnston ... good accommodations and good sta... R. R. Depot. oct19;1y

...dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, ...ing done neatly and promptly ...Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19;1y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

D... EVANS, Electrical Physician. Chronic ...a specialty. Office, 187 Wash... Allegheny City, Pa. sep14;1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

...Freedom, Beaver county, Pa.; Sawed and Planed Lumber of all ... and Barges built to order. jan9'71;1y

J... THORNILEY, Manufacturer of the Great Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Por... top and centre. Fallston, Pa.

M. D. CONE, M. D., Late of Darlington, ...removed to New Brighton, offers his ...services, in all its branches, to the people ...and surrounding country. Office cor... ...and Broadway. sep14;1y

LAST NOTICE.

...Persons knowing themselves indebted to ...subscriber, for professional services, ... that if their accounts are not settled ... before the first day of next January ... will be collected without respect. J. E. JACKSON

...Nov. 20, 1872 6m

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, ... Brighton, December 9, 1872 [illegible] EDWARD HOOPS

[illegible] Notice [illegible] ...present ...without delay to the undersigned for ...and persons indebted to said estate ...to make immediate payment. GEORGE GOOD ... FRED'K LEE

Claim Agency.

OLDEST IN THE STATE

B. F. BROWN & CO.,

...field Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ... Pensions, Bounties, ... Applications by mail attended to ... sep18 6m

Wanted.

Wanted to Borrow

[illegible] from one to five years ... sums from $100 to $10,000 ... not exceeding eight per cent per an... the Borough of ... by the Bonds of ... MARTIN MEIZGAR, President ... Pa. Nov. 27, 1872 dec4

Agents Wanted.

...immediately, four active, energetic ... Agents for the "NEW" WHEELER & ... SEWING MACHINE in *this county* ... can give good reference as to ... and furnish a *Bond* ... We will pay *guaranteed salaries, or liberal* ... Only such men ... desire to enter the business need apply ... SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood St., Pitts... Pa. [mar

$250 A MONTH, $250

WE WANT 10,000 AGENTS, MALE or FEMALE, ... the above amount selling BRIDE'S ... Needle Case and Port-Monnaie. This ... of absolute necessity with every lady ... large profit. For Circular and Terms ... Pittsburgh Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR BOSTON AND ITS DESTRUCTION.

...thrilling and graphic account of the ...progress, sufferings, losses and incidents ...conflagration. A rare chance for ...person wants to know the full par... great disaster. Sent by mail for ... WILLIAM FLINT, ...Philadelphia, Pa., or Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED!

The unparalleled success of the "Victor ...Sewing Machine," East and West, opens ...opportunity for Sewing Machine ...responsible men to take the ...for this County. For Circulars, ...work and terms, address

The Victor Sewing Machine Co.,

J. L. FERGUSON,

MANAGER,

No. 1227 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. dec4-1m

Insurance.

ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY

OF ERIE, PA.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Assets. Oct. 9, '71,	311,948 29
Liabilities, - - -	5,200 00

O. NOBLE, President; J. P. VINCENT, Vice Pt.
H. W. WOODS, Treasurer;
THOS. F. GOODRICH, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. O Noble,	Erie	Hon. Geo. B. Delameter,	
J W Hammond,	do	Meadville, Pa.	
Hon Selden Marvin,	do	Hon J P Vincent,	Erie
Hiram Daggett,	do	Henry Rawle	do
Charles H Reed,	do	G T Churchill	do
W B Sterrett,	do	Capt J S Richards	do
H S Southard,	do	Richard O'Brian,	do
H W Noble,	do	F H Gibbs,	do
J Englehart,	do	John R Cochran,	do
J H Neil,	do	M Hartleb,	do
W H Abbott, Titusville.		Capt D P Dobbins,	do
		Jno Fertig, Titusville.	

Policies issued at fair rates and liberal terms. Insures against damage by Lightning as well as Fire. **CHAS. B. HURST, Ag't.**

Rochester, Pa., Dec. 20, 1871; 1y

O. L. EBERHART W. L. BEDISON.

A Word With You!

If you want to buy property,
If you want to sell property,
If you want your house insured,
If you want your goods insured,
If you want your life insured,
If you want to insure against accident,
If you want to lease your house,
If you want to hire a house,
If you want to buy a farm,
If you want to sell a farm,
If you want any legal writing done,
Do not fail to call at the office of

Eberhart & Bedison,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS
AND
Real Estate Brokers,
No. 223 Broadway, New-Brignton, Beaver county, Penn.
aug2-tf

Professional Cards.

GILBERT L. EBERHART.

Attorney at Law,

Will give prompt attention to collections, procuring bounties and pensions, buying and selling real estate, etc. Office on Broadway, opposite R.E.&H. Hoopes' Banking House, New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa. sep 4tf

JAMES CAMERON. JOHN Y. MARKS.

CAMERON & MARKS.

Attorneys at Law

And Real Estate Agents,

Rochester, Pa.,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care, and have superior facilities for buying and selling real estate. dec11;1y

T.J.CHANDLER, Dentist, still continues to perform all operations in the dental profession at his office, Beaver station, Rochester. All who favor him with a call may expect to have their work done in the best possible manner and the most reasonable terms.

The books of the late firm of T. J. CHANDLER & SON are in his hands, where all who have accounts will please call immediately and settle the same. may1'72;1y

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons. He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial. feb2;1y

Educational.

Business Man's College,

No. 6 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Book-Keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic,

TIME UNLIMITED. $50 00.

Enter at any time. Send for a Circular and Specimen of Penmanship. Address
decl8-1w] N. SHAFFER.

Manufacturers.

POINT PLANING MILLS,

WATER ST., ROCHESTER, PA.

HENRY WHITEFIELD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Floor-boards, Weather-boards, Palings Brackets, &c., &c. Also,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND BUILDING TIMBER.

Having purchased the the territorial interest of Mr. J. C. Anderson, owner of the several patents covering certain improvements in the construction and joining of weatherboards and linings for houses and other buildings, we are the only persons authorized to make and sell the same within the limits of Beaver county. Parties interested will please observe this.

Carpenters' Supplies Constantly Kept on Hand.

Every manner of Shop-Work made to order oct4;1y

FALLSTON

Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS,

The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES!

Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking,

The Great Republic Cooking Stove

Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,

LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,

BEST BAKER,

MOST DURABLE

ALTOGETHER

THE BEST STOVE IN USE!

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent

EXTENSION TOP,

which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons

Who have purchased and used the

GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,

Most of whose names have been published in the ARGUS, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.
apr20:tf. JOHN THORNILEY.

Dry Goods.

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woolen Blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drilling, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hoisery,
Gloves,
& Mits.

Groceries

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec27-1y. bridged.

CARPETING.

HENRY McCALLUM,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURG PA.

(Late McCALLUM BROS.)

I keep on hands the largest assortment to be found in any city, of

CARPETS

ALL GRADES.

Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.

The smallest orders promptly attended to.

Carpets, &c., at Wholesale on the most Reasonable Terms.

HENRY McCALLUM.
sep13;1y

Jewelry & Silver-Ware.

Black and Gold Front,

GEORGE W. BIGGS

No. 159 SMITHFIELD ST.

Four doors above Sixth Ave.

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

Optical and Fancy Goods, &c.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING.

Please cut this advertisement out and bring it with you. je14;1y

ROCHESTER

Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and

RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,

thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. V. M'Donald,	George C. Speyerer,
Samuel B. Wilson,	Lewis Schneider,
William Kennedy,	John Græbing,
Marshall M'Donald	R. B. Edgar,
M. Camp, jr.,	C. B. Hurst,
David Lowry	Daniel Brenner.

OFFICERS:
GEO. C. SPEYERER, Pres't.
J. V. M'DONALD, V. Pres't.
H. J. SPEYERER, *Treas.*
E. KELLER, *Sec'y.* jy31;1y

New Advertisements.

Public Sale.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Will be offered at public sale on Tuesday THE 11th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1873, at the hour of 1 o'clock, on the premises, situate in the borough of Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, the following property; consisting of about nine acres of land, on which is erected a two story brick house, 40 by 18 feet, and a kitchen in the rear, with a cellar underneath the main building, also a good frame stable and carriage house. There are a number of fruit trees on the property. The land is of an excellent quality, and the building and two lots fronting on the Main street, near the centre of the village, are well situated for any kind of business. The above property belonging to the estate of JOHN HICK deceased, will be sold all together or in separate lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

W. H. FRAZER, Ex'r.,
Frankfort Springs, Pa. jan.11-3w

Report of the condition of the National Bank of Beaver County, New Brighton, Pa., at the close of business on the twenty-seventh day of December, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$196,365 12
Overdrafts	968 40
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and securities on hand	15,000 00
Due from National Banks	2,196 86
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,058 76
Banking House	14,374 54
Furniture and Fixtures	2,076 68
Current expenses	2,298 63
Premiums	173 51
Cash Items—Stamps	1,435 21
Bills of other National Banks	6,206 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	79 39
Specie	5,290 80
Legal Tender Notes	18,120 00
	$386,546 79

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	22,981 86
Discount	5,529 31
Exchange	3,266 67
Interest	1,986 79
Profit and Loss	340 31
National Bank Circulation outstanding	106,334 00
Dividends unpaid	1,081 34
Individual Deposits	38,930 83
Due to National Banks	2,615 76
Due to State Banks and Bankers	3,420 29
	$386,546 79

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF BEAVER. }

I, Edward Hoops, Cashier of the National Bank of Beaver county, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed before me this 6th day of January 1873. MILTON TOWNSEND, Notary Public

Correct: Attest— BENJ. WILDE, R. E. HOOPS, R. B. EDGAR, Directors.

jan15;3w.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S Notice. *Estate of Ruel R. Wray, dec'd.*—Letters of administration on the estate of Ruel R. Wray, late of the township of Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to make known the same to the undersigned without delay.
jan22-6w A. B. WOLF, Adm'r.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.—PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.—Condensed Time Table from December 22, 1872.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Fst Ex	No. 5. Mail.	No. 7. PacEx	No. 3. Nit Ex
Pittsburgh	145AM	710AM	910AM	130PM
Rochester	252	840	1025	240
Alliance	515	1145	130PM	828
Orrville	651	145PM	307	706
Mansfield	855	423	509	911
Crestline { A	920	500	540	940
Crestline { D	940	610AM	600	950
Forest	1105	755	755	1115
Lima	1208PM	905	915	1217AM
Fort Wayne	240	1150	1205AM	245
Plymouth	445	235PM	255	505
Chicago	750	630	650	820

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 8. Mail.	No. 2. Fst Ex	No. 6. PacEx	No. 4. Nit Ex
Chicago	515AM	920AM	530PM	920PM
Plymouth	915	1202PM	815	1250AM
Fort Wayne	1220PM	220	1120	325
Lima	245	407	118AM	515
Forest	400	508	227	628
Crestline { A	535	630	405	805
Crestline { D	1130AM	650	415	825
Mansfield	1205PM	719	443	855
Orrville	213	920	637	1106
Alliance	420	1100	825	110PM
Rochester	657	112AM	1149	339
Pittsburgh	810	220	1145AM	445

No. 1 daily except Monday; Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7 & 8, daily, except Sunday; Nos. 2 & 6, daily.
F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 22, 1872, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	ACCOM
Cleveland	830AM	155PM	400PM
Hudson	943	303	518
Ravenna	1015	333	548
Alliance	1110	413	635
Bayard	1144	444	
Wellsville	110PM	600	
Pittsburgh	340	820	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	145PM	
Wellsville	855	340	
Bayard	1030	453	
Alliance	1125	517	725AM
Ravenna	1212PM	555	815
Hudson	1245	620	900
Cleveland	155	720	1015

Leaves.	Arrives.
Bayard 12:10 & 500 p. m.	N.Philad. 3:00 & 730 p.m.
N.Phila. 6:40a.m. & 1pm.	Bayard 9:45 a.m. & 4 p.m.

RIVER DIVISION.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXP's	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM	1050AM	335PM	......
Bridgeport	553	1100	345	......
Steubenville	657	1212PM	445	......
Wellsville	815	135	620	......
Rochester	930	235	715	......
Pittsburgh	1040	340	820	......

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	115PM	425PM	
Rochester	740	220	530	
Wellsville	850	320	700	
Steubenville	950	420	800	
Bridgeport	1100	525	905	
Bellair	1110	540	920	

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Manufacturers.

D. WOODRUFF. A. V. WOODRUFF.

Bridgewater Marble Works.

DEALERS in Italian and American Marble. All kinds of Marble Monumental Work done with neatness and dispatch. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Market Street, Bridgewater, Pa. ly24-1y.

ALLEGHENY CITY

STAIR-BUILDING

AND

WOOD-TURNING SHOP.

Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails, with all joints cut and bolted, ready to hang furnished on short notice. WILLIAM PEOPLES,
mar6;1y Cor. Webster St. & Graham alley.

PITTSBURG MARBLEIZED

MANTLE WORKS.

JAMES OLD,

193 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Also, Ranges, Grates, &c., and particular attention paid to Furnaces, Public and Private Buildings. nov6;12w

J. B. SNEAD

Has now in operation a new

SAW AND PLANING MILL

IN FREEDOM, PA.,

Having the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of

FLOORING.

SIDING,

LATH, &C. &C.,

and is now prepared to attend to the building and repairing of

Steamboats, Barges, Flats, &c., &c.

Keeping constantly on hand a superior quality of Lumber. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. All orders promptly executed. [aug2-1y

WILLIAM MILLER, - - - - - - JACOB TRAX,

PLANING MILL.

MILLER & TRAX,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Dressed Lumber,

SASH, DOORS, SHUTTERS, SIDING, FLOORING, MOULDINGS, &c.

Scroll Sawing and Turning
DONE TO ORDER,

ORDERS BY MAIL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED, AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Mill Opposite the Railroad Station,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.
april 19 '71; 1y

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANNILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw,

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

And Sold At

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH

Rags taken in exchange. [sep19,'69

Boots and Shoes.

1872. Fall and Winter. 1872.

Boots, Shoes & Gaiters!

J. H. BORLAND,

Nos. 53 and 55 Wood Street,

Has just received one of the Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest Stocks, brought direct from the Manufactories for cash, before the recent advance in Leather, and will be sold at the lowest New-York and Boston Prices. Philadelphia City Made Goods at Manufacturers' prices, thus saving freight and expense.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.

Special inducements offered to Cash or Short Time Buyers. Eastern bills duplicated. All Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and examine my stock and prices, at

J. H. BORLAND'S,
53 & 55 Wood Street.
[apr19-tf

SELECT MISCELLANY.

On the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Geographically considered, the slip of land bearing this name should be a part of Maryland rather than Virginia. It is separated entirely from the latter State by the Chesapeake Bay, flowing broadly between it and the mainland; and, but for its connection with Maryland at the northern extremity, would be merely an island along the Atlantic coast.

The traditions of the inhabitants, however, are all Virginian, and the conservative spirit of the Old Dominion before the war is vital still on the peninsula. The two counties into which it is divided, Accomac and Northampton, are peopled mainly with decendants of old Virginia families, who have intermarried from generation to generation, until now there is almost a universal "cousinship" throughout the community. The pride of race, the pride of State, is kept up undiminished through all the changes of fortune; and a genuine Eastern-shore-man—like the genuine Icelander—believes honestly that "the fairest land the sun shines upon" is the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

In certain aspects it is a fair land to look upon, though the tourists, accustomed to lake and mountain scenery for his impressions of the beautiful, would find this low-lying, flat country tame and unsatisfying. There are no hills, there are no rocks —not a pebble-stone even is indigenous to the soil; you never hear the laugh of wayside brooks leaping from one mossy ledge to another, nor catch the lovely effects of shine and shadow on hillslopes and hollows. In place of these there are miles of beautiful woodland, intersected with carriage-roads, out of and beyond which open continually charming bits of forest scenery; there are broad bays curving into smooth, sandy beaches, overshadowed still with the stately pines that grow down to the water's verge; there are long level reaches of corn-field, oat-field, and "sweet-potato-patch," green with luxuriant growth that repays the slightest cultivation; there are acres upon acres of blossoming peach orchard; there are marshes full of wild ducks for the sportsman, creeks swarming with choice varieties of fish, and unequaled oysters; there are fine road and fast-trotting horses; there are old-fashioned legendary houses; there is the universal negro —slouching, picturesque, lazy; there is the primitive society in which the stranger meets a cordial welcome and most hospitable entertainment.

In fact the stranger, if his appetite happens not to be unlimited, is apt to suffer some embarrassment from this profuse hospitality. I remember various visits at certain delightful houses, where I grew to dread the dinner-hour, knowing that I should be compelled to eat fish, oysters, game, poultry, pastry, with all manner of sauces, dainty sweets, and "lucent-syrups," not of my own option, but that of a hostess who had no remorse for my limitations. It is true there are greater [illegible], and just now as my [illegible] luncheon is brought to me—consisting of two withered [illegible] leathery mutton chop, [illegible] tea, and a slice of [illegible] of bread, I feel convinced [illegible] endure a repetition of the [illegible] practiced at "Cedar Grove" and elsewhere.

The pretty English fashion of giving [illegible] name is universal here, and many old English names are repeated. We find Vaucluse, Chatham, Eyre Hall, Elkinton, Runnymeade, the Hermitage, Hedera Grange, and others, with Wynona, Pochahontas, and more musical Indian appellations interpersed. There is a free use of Indian names throughout the peninsula; Pungoteague and Onancock, are two of the principal villages; Chincoteague and Assateague are adjacent islands; Okkahannock Andua, and Naswoddux are names of different creeks, so called, but much larger bodies of water than is justified by the Northern idea of the word. They are beautiful bays in fact, running up from the Atlantic or the Chesapeake, as the case may be, and adding greatly to the attractions of the landscape. People build their houses by these creeks, which are innumerable, for the double purpose of securing a water-view, and also of having close at hand a never-failing supply of the delicious oysters and savory clams which are indispensable to a Southern table. Morning, noon and night one meets the dainty bivale—stewed, broiled, roasted, scalloped; and nowhere else, in the experience of the present writer, has the art of cooking it reached such perfection.

In most other arts, it must be confessed, the Eastern Shore has not attained a high point of excellence. There are no printing presses, no newspaper, no lectures or public entertainments, except now and then a Fourth of July oration, a "General Muster," or a tournament. The average male mind finds food sufficient in the affairs of the farm, and the county politics; the average female intellect occupies itself with poultry, servants and gossip. Of course there are exceptions, many and bright. At Drummond town, the largest and most important of the Accomac villages, shire-town of the county in fact, there is a growing inclination toward a wider culture than was known to their ancestors. A circulating library has been established, and is kept supplied with selections from the best current literature. The young people have reading-circles, and there is a wholesome mental friction out of which has already grown an improved taste. There is more than one budding author in this little society, whose future development may do honor to the old Eastern Shore.

It is in architecture that the two counties bear off the palm of utter absurdity and inadequacy. One may ride for miles and miles, and see many wayside dwellings, but not one that answers, even in a remote degree, to Northern ideas of grace, neatness, or comfort. There are a number of fine old mansions, with lofty rooms and wide halls, and a general air of ancient grandeur; but apart from these, the ordinary Accomac or Northampton homestead is a forlorn looking affair. There is a prevailing indifference to the beautifying effects of paint and whitewash; barns, fences and dwellings have all the same dingy, weather-stained exterior; doors and windows seem to have been dropped accidentally in their places, rather than arranged with definite purpose; rooms are thrown together in the oddest juxtaposition; staircases run down into principal apartments with no intermediate hall-ways of entries; pantries, closets, and other domestic conveniences, indispensable in the simplest Northern cottage, are comparatively unknown; and there is a general architectural stultification, incomprehensible to the stranger, but accepted with satisfied serenity by the native incumbent.

He is so unconscious of anything *outre* in his establishment, that one forgets presently the first odd impression, or comes to enjoy the effect of contrasts. In the queer drawing-room, the furnishing of which is as peculiar, usually, as the architecture, one is received by a well-dressed, gracious hostess, and charming young ladies, possibly, whose trains and frills and frisetts are all irreproachable. One wonders where they sleep, and dress, and keep those dainty toilettes—but what does it signify after all, when the final result is so perfect?

There are no modern contrasts in some of these homes; they are deliciously quaint all through. I remember one house in particular that altogether satisfied my sense of the picturesque, without and within. It was a lovely May morning when I was driven (in the lightest little winged) to Cedar Grove. A giant rockway, and a horse whose feet were pine—no man could tell its age, and I wouldn't venture a guess at its mighty girth!—marked the entrance to the domain; and an avenue of cedars, a mile long, led us to the house. May is the time of roses there, as June is here; the whole front of the main building was embowed in multiflora roses, and the flush of exquisite color against the surrounding green of locust trees and velvety lawn-grass, was ravishing to the eyes as we approached. Our hostess stood at the door to receive us; she was a maiden lady of some eighty winters, very tall, straight as an arrow, dressed in garments of angular simplicity, with a face as wrinkled and seamed as a frosty persimmon, yet lighted up with a genial welcome that made us glad we had come.

She led us into a curious apartment called "the shed-room," from the fact that its moss-grown, vine-covered roof was the only one between it and the sky. It was divided into a couple of small rooms, each of which contained the mountainous feather bed, with its patchwork quilt wrought in unutterable designs, and home-made lined fragrant of pressed roses, that are peculiar to the region. These were guest chambers. They had no carpets, but the white pine floors were spotless, the small windows were shaded with little white fringed curtains; the toilet-table was shrouded with snowy drapery; the whole effect was one of indescribable freshness and sweetness. I could not help fancying the delight of nestling in one of those downy beds, and dropping into dreamland, while an April rain pattered on the shingles so close above my head.

From the "shed-room, which served as a hall way to the house—fancy the funny effect!—we ascended two steps to the parlor, and found ourselves in the atmosphere of a hundred years ago. It was a large square room, airy with many doors and windows that opened upon a world of outside blossom and greenery. Like the shed-rooms, it had no carpet, but the floor was painted a deep lemon-color, and twelve high-backed, hard-seated, long-legged Windsor chairs, of the same tender tint, were ranged in regimental order against the walls. A tall mahogany side-board, much carved and ornamented, stood in a prominent place, and displayed an old-fashioned silver tea-service, diminutive as a doll's set, and a quantity of ancient eggshell china, with quaint glass pitchers and mugs that had been handed down from generation to generation, for more than a century.

Over the mantle-shelf—ever so much higher than my head—hung a group of those comical profile portraits, cut in white paper on a black back-ground; on it was a multifarious collection of old china and curious shells, set between two tall silver candlesticks; and below it, in the wide open fire-place, was the huge [illegible] roses and feathery sprays of asparagus. Through an open door you saw, in the next room, the tall clock, reaching from floor to ceiling, with its full-moon face at the top, and its heavy pendulum swinging behind glass doors. A hundred years ago the moon-face (so round and rosy still, while the younger, sweeter ones that used to watch it have faided out of sight!) went through its phases, and the long pendulum swung sedately to and fro, just as they were doing now. Everything in the house, indeed, was exactly as it had been from the beginning. That all the old land-marks should be preserved, and no modern innovations introduced, had been a proviso in the bequest of the first proprietor, and his decendants had religiously obeyed it.

Opposite the great clock, in the room, stood a very tall mahogany four-poster, its legs shrouded in a white vallance, and patchwork birds-of-paradise sprawling over the smooth slope of the feather-bed. This was the virgin bower of our venerable hostess, and I was rather startled to observe a clumsy wooden cradle standing at the foot of the bed. While I stared at it, there was a stir among its pillows, and a very woolly black head popped over the foot-board. Two round eyes—huckleberries set in saucers, of milk—gazed at us in a sort of sleepy terror, and a baby voice whined out "Mitty! Mitty!"

"One of Miss Charlotte's pets," my friend explained laughingly. "Come here, Taddles, and see the ladies."

Two fat little legs slid over the side of the cradle, and Taddles came waddling towards us, but only to plunge his head in his "Mitty's" lap, and insist upon being taken up by her alone.

It was a commentary upon "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to learn afterwards that this cradle and the little African in it had been "an institution" at Cedar Grove ever since Miss Charlotte had inherited the place, and the troop of slaves belonging to it some fifty years. Wifehood or maternity had never come to her, but to her slaves, great and small, she had been more mother than mistress always; and the cradle by her bedside was never without its small brown occupant, whom she rocked to sleep, and nursed through fretful nights more patiently and tenderly often than its own mother would have done. In fact, Taddles' mother complained that—

"Mistis done spile that boy, dat's a fac'. He got so sassy dese days nobody can't do nuffin wid him, 'cept it's his Mitty."

She herself had been "spiled" in the same way though, she told us, with the mellow laugh of her race—a laugh that rang free of all care or responsibility. Like the rest of Miss Charlotte's negroes, she took life easily, having little to do but eat, drink and be merry, and no more anxiety than Taddles himself concerning the future. I have wondered sometimes—since the war brought emancipation, and Miss Charlotte was laid to rest in the family graveyard, and the ancient treasurers of Cedar Grove were scattered far and wide—if, in spite of the blessed boon of freedom, they did not look back longingly to those happy days of bondage and abundance. It was so light a yoke, so easy a burden; and the flesh-pots of Egypt were very tempting at Cedar Grove!

We had no prophetic vision of the evil days that were to come upon the pretty, quaint old place, as we wandered through the grounds that soft May afternoon. It seemed a sort of enchanted ground to me, the bluest of summer skies, with a white splendor of sunlit clouds, was reflected in the clear waters of Andua Creek, lapping lazily on the sandy shore to which the lawn stretched down. On the right, a stone's throw from the windows, was the ancient burial place of the family, with dates of 1600 upon the mossy headstones; at the left lay an old, old garden, "set with spices and pomegranate," literally; for almond trees flourished there, box-hedges sent out their pungent odor, sweet herbs blossomed in the borders, and pomegranate buds already gave promise of the crimson-seeded fruit, between them immemorial ceders stretched sombre boughs toward the old graves, and broad-leaved catalpas dropped fragrant blossoms on the grass, while over all hung the sweet stillness of the dreamy afternoon, penetrated with a subtle delight which can only be felt, not described. Memory thrills to it yet, through the lapse of years, and the whole picture comes back with a breath of summer wind blown across a green box-border.

There are many individual and characteristic things which might be told of the Eastern Shore in a more extended sketch. The old-fashioned houses have their legends, the old-fashioned people their curious habits and traditions. There is a house near Pungoteague, in one corner of which is seen a breach made many years ago, but never repaired. Old negroes are living yet who will tell you how they saw "ole mas'r's" coffin—washed out of its grave by the great September flood—go sailing round the house till it knocked the bricks from that corner. "Ole mas'r" was a hard man, and had forbidden his son to marry the girl of his affections, on pain of disinheritance; putting a sarcastic clause in his will to the affect that he would give his consent "when he rose from the dead."

So the lovers were doomed to languish apart until the great September gust swept over the land, and the meeting of mighty waters across the peninsula threatened for a time to wash it out of the world. Then "ole mas'r" actually did rise from the dead. At all events, the ghastly coffin which contained his mortal remains floated up to the surface, and went drifting past the very windows of his former home, to the horror of awe-stricken gazers who believed another Deluge was upon them. Afterwards, when the flood subsided, and people discovered that they still lived, "ole mas'r's" son plucked up courage and married his sweet-heart, having first buried his father again, with a brick arch across his grave to prevent a new departure. Nobody could deny, but that the conditions of the will had been fulfilled, and tradition reports no future diturbance to their married happiness.

The curious inscription written by old John Custis, of Northampton, for his own tombstone, has been put in print elsewhere. He revenges himself for his matrimonial infelicities by stating that he was born so many years ago, was married at such a time, but has "lived only seven years, during which time he kept bachelor's hall at Arlington."

Many amusing and interesting anecdotes are told about his quarrels with his spouse in which, it is said, she generally held the upper hand through indomitable pluck and coolness. He could not conquer her when alive, but he has the proud satisfaction of having the last word —on his tombstone.

To come to a last word, myself. A visit to the Eastern Shore would repay the tourist who has leisure to bestow upon such quiet, out-of-the-way places. He could fill his sketch-book, not with striking, but with very lovely views—of forest aisles in far-reaching perspective, and placid sheets of water overhung with foliage on the bay-side, or sandy beach [illegible] There are winter of blazing logs piled high upon the brass andirons, and oysters roasted diliciously on the red coals. Also other things pleasant and characteristic, which I need not specify, but the visitor must discover for himself. And on the Eastern Shore—unless it has sadly fallen from grace—the visitor is always welcome.

—Mary E. Bradley.

THE SCHOOLMATSER OF RUSSIAN BAR.

"When is he expected?"

"They said he was coming in to-night's stage."

"He taught in Frisco didn't he?"

"Yes; I guess he was in the department."

The doctor's wife was an authority on all matters in Russian Bar, and on this last sensation—the coming of a schoolmaster—she freely enlightened her neighbor, Mrs. Brunt, a plump widow, whose miner husband had died a few months before. There was not much to gossip about in that quiet village. The arrival and departure of the stage brought the people to their doors three times a week, and if a stranger was noticed, envoys were immediately dispatched to the hotel to learn his name and business, and the probable length of his stay. But now Russian Bar was to have a new schoolmaster, and the folks wandered if he would have any trouble with Sam Seymour, the butcher's boy, or Ike Walker, an unruly spirit who had knocked down and pummelled the last preceptor who undertook to teach him school discipline. The trustees were powerless in these matters, and declared that if a schoolmaster was not able to "get away" with the boys in a square, stand-up fight, he might as well pick up his traps and leave Russian Bar.

On the very evening of the expected arrival, Seymour and Walker, the leading spirits of the mutinous school boys, met at a pool, from which both were endeavering to coax a few specled trout for supper.

"Have you heard what the new chap is like, Sam," said Ike as he impaled a wriggling worm on his hook.

"No, have you?"

"Father told Jake, the barkeeper, that he was very young."

"And small?"

"Yes."

"Guess he won't stay long in town Ike."

"I guess not, Sam; School ain't for us, such fine weather as this."

The worthies sat and finished in silence for some time, and then Ike produced a bunch of cigarettes and passed them to his friend. At last, finding that the fish would not bite, they shouldered their poles and straggled up towards the village, pausing for a moment to stone a Chinaman's rooster which had strayed too far from the protecting wash house.

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

Philip Houghton was a school master from necessity, and taste. Like many who have been educated as gentlemen one sense of the word, that is, without the acquaintance with any special pursuit that might be turned to good account in the struggle for bread, he found himself adrift in California, with nothing to fall back on.

Seeing an advertisement in a city paper for a competent teacher to take charge of the school at Russian Bar, he answered it, and was accepted at a venture. Putting his few movables together—a pair of old foils and a set of well-worn boxing gloves, for Houghton was an accomplished boxer and fencer—he bought his ticket for Russian Bar.

He found the stage driver a communicative pleasant fellow, who at, his request, described the characteristics of his future home. Indeed, his descriptions of the class of boys whom Houghton was to take charge of, was not very encouraging. "You will find them a hard lot," said he, "and they are all on the muscle too."

"What is about the weight of my oldest?" asked Houghton good humoredly. "You see, if I have to exercise something more than moral suasion, I want to get posted on the physique of my men."

"Well, Sam Seymour is about the strongest."

"And what is about the size of the redoubtable Ike?"

"Well, I guess he tops you by half a head."

"Oh, I expect we'll get along well enough together," said Houghton; "and I suppose this is the first glimpse of Russian Bar," he added as a turn in the road brought them in view of that picturesque village.

The stage bowled along the smooth road and passed the great white oak, under whose friendly branches the teamsters were accustomed to make their noontime halt.

"I'll set you down at the hotell," said the driver. "There's Perkins, the proprietor; that fat man smoking on the stoop."

Houghton confessed to himself that the prospect before him was anything but a prepossessing one. He was not of a combative nature, though he liked a little danger for the excitement, but a game of fisticuff with a dirty, mutinous boy had neither glory nor honor for a man that had been one of the hardest hitters in his college.

The folks were all at their doors when the stage clattered up the single street, and the slender, good-looking young man by the driver, was measured and canvassed before that worthy had passed the mail to the doctor, who, with his medical vocations, also found time to run the post office.

The doctor's wife was at her window, and after a long survey of the schoolmaster, hastened to communicate her opinions to Mrs. Blunt.—Meanwhile Houghton washed off the red dust of the road, and took his seat at the supper table. The driver had introduced him to about a dozen of the leading citizens during the few minutes that intervened between their arrival and their evening meal.

"How do you like our town, Mr. Houghton?" asked the landlord, graciously as he helped his new guest to cut of steak.

"Well, it seems a pretty place."

"When you get acquainted you'll find yourself pleasantly situated; but you'll have a hard time with the boys,"

"So they all tell me. Anyhow, I am not unprepared," said Houghton cheerfully.

After supper the landlord remarked confidentially to the doctor "that the young man had grit in him, and he thought he'd be able to make the riffile, with the boys."

THE FIRST DAY.

When Houghton arose next morning, and opened his window to the fresh breeze, odorous with the perfume of the clambering honeysuckles, he felt that, after all, a residence in a remote village, even with a parcel of rough boys to take care of, was preferable to the dusty, unfamiliar streets of San Francisco. He smiled as he unpacked his foils and boxing gloves, a little sadly, too, for they were linked with many pleasing associations of his under-graduate days.

"Well," he soliloquised, as he straightened his arm and looked at the finely developed muscles, "I ought to be able to hold my own in a stand-up fight with these troublesome pupils of mine. This is my day of trial, however, and before noon we shall probably have had our battle out."

The school-house, a raw unfinished looking frame building, stood hard by the river, at about half a mile from [illegible] When Houghton opened the rickety wooden gate that led into the school lot, he found a group of some twenty boys already assembled. Among them were Ike Seymour and Sam Walker. The latter's sister, a pretty girl of sixteen, was leaning against the fence with half a dozen of her friends, for the Russian Bar school-house was arranged for the accommodation of both sexes.

Houghton handed the key to the nearest boy, and asked him to open the door. With a look at the others, and a half grin on his face, he obeyed.

"Now boys, muster in," said Houghton, cheerfully, to the boys.

They all passed in—Seymour and Walker last. The latter took a good look at the schoolmaster as he went by. When they were seated, Houghton stood at his desk and laid a heavy ruler on the books before him.

"Now boys," he said, "I hope we shall get along pleasantly together. You treat me fairly and you shall have no reason to complain, I promise you. Silence and obedience is what I require, and a strict attention to the matter of our instruction."

Giving them a portion of the grammar to prepare for recitation, he walked quietly up and down the room, occasionally standing at the windows, but appearing to keep no surveillance on the boys. Suddenly the crack of a match was heard, followed by a general titter.

Houghton turned quietly from the window, and saw the blue smoke from a cigarette arising from where Seymour sat.

"What is your name, boy?" he asked, in a stern tone.

"My name is Seymour," replied the mutineer, insolently.

"And are you smoking?"

"I guess so."

"Leave the room!"

"I guess not."

There was a dead silence in the school-room now, and Houghton felt that the hour of trial had come.

"Seymour," he said again very quietly.

"What?"

"Come here."

Seymour, putting his hands in his pockets, sauntered from his desk, stood within a yard of the schoolmaster, and looked sneeringly into his face.

"Leave the room," said Houghton again, in a lower voice.

"No."

The little arm straightened like a flash of lightning, and the rebel measured his length on the floor whilst the blood gushed from his nostrils. In a moment he sprang to his feet and rushed furiously at the school master, but went down again like a reed before that well-aimed blow. The second time he fell, Houghton stooped down and lifting him as if he had been a child, fairly flung him outside the door. Seymour, confused and amazed, staggered down to the brook to wash his face and reflect on the wanderful force of that slight arm. And Houghton, turning to the school without a word of comment on the scene, commenced the recitation. Walker was mum. Seymour's fate had appalled him, and in fact, the entire mutinous spirit of the scholars of the Russian Bar was in fair way of being totally subdued.

When the trustees heard of the affair they unanimously commended the schoolmaster's pluck.

"I tell you what boys," said Perkins, to a crowd who were earnestly engaged at a game of old sledge in his bar-room, "that Houghton knows a thing or two about managing boys. He'll fix 'm off, or my name's not Perkins."

A NEW PURSUIT.

Houghton was hospitably treated by the folks of Russian Bar. They felt him to be a man of refinement, brought down in the world, but showing no offensive superiority in his intercourse with them. The doctor's wife pronounced him to be the best New Yorker she had ever met, and the gossips insinuated that Mrs. Blunt, the widow, was setting her cap for him.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to WEYAND & TREIBER, Beaver, Pa.

Gypsy Lane, the daughter of a leading man in Russian Bar, and made wealthy by a saw mill, which all day long groaned and screamed some distance down the river, did not express her opinion as to Houghton's merits, but in the summer evenings when the schoolmaster, rod in hand, wandered along the stream and threw his line across the mill-dam, Gypsy was seldom far away. Lane, a bluff, hearty old fellow, frequently asked Houghton to spend the evening with him, and told his adventures in early California to a patient listener, while Gypsy dutifully mended her father's socks on the veranda.

Mrs. Lane, when Gypsy was but a baby, was laid to rest in Lone Mountain, long before Lane ever thought of settling at Russian Bar. Seymour and Walker were the best and most industrious pupils the young master had, and were happy when accompanying him on his fishing excursions. In fact, all agreed in declaring that the educational department in the village was a thriving success.

One pleasant evening in June, Gypsy Lane, twirling her straw hat, thoughtfully picked her way across the broad fields that lay between her house and the mill. The stream was a winding one, and as she placed her tiny foot off the first stepping stone, she saw a straw hat on the grass which she knew well.

"How is Miss Lane this evening?" said Houghton lazily, from beneath a Manzanita bush, where he had been enjoying a book and a pipe.

"Well, thank you. How is Mr. Houghton?" replied Gypsy, shyly.

"Warm, but not uncomfortable. Are you going to the mill?"

"Yes; I have a letter that has just come for father."

"May I accompany you?"

"Certainly, if you choose."

Houghton put on his hat and helped Gypsy across the brook.

"I had a letter from New York a few days ago," said he, after they had left the first bend of the river behind.

"A pleasent one?"

"Well, although in one sense it brought good news, still I can hardly call it a pleasant letter."

They walked on, and Gypsy swung her hat pensively, longing, with a woman's curiosity, to hear more about the New York letter.

"I am going to leave Russian Bar." said Houghton, abruptly.

"Indeed; how soon?"

"I don't know, yet; possibly within a week."

The hat was swayed from side to side with increased energy.

"Do you care much, Miss Lane?" This with an earnest look into the hazel eyes that were kept steadily bent on the brown parched grass beneath their feet.

"Yes, of course, we shall all be very sorry to lose you," replied Gypsy, evasively.

"If I come back in a few months with something for my future wife, shall I see this ring on her finger?" whispered Houghton, capturing the little hand that held the hat and slipping a pearl ring on the delicate finger.

Gypsy said nothing, but her eyes turned for a moment on the schoolmaster's earnest face, and in the next her soft cheek was resting on his shoulder.

Russian Bar, to a man, turned out to wish Philip Houghton God speed on the morning he took his place by the driver, who, one year before, had set him down at Perkins' Hotel. They knew [illegible] to New York, and that he had been left some money, and the gossips more than suspected that there was something between Gypsy Lane and their favorite. At all events, her eyes were red for a week after his departure.

Winter had come and the river was swollen and rapid, and many a lofty tree from the pine forest had found its way to the hearths at Russian Bar. One delicious morning, crisp and cold after a night's rain, the stage passed by the large white oak, and splashed with mud, halted before Perkins' Hotel. It had been all night on the way, for the roads were very heavy.

The worthy proprietor of that excellent house was in the act of tossing his first cocktail, when a hearty hand was laid on his shoulder, and Philip Houghton shouted:

"Perkins, old boy, how are you?"

The landlord returned the shake hands, dived behind the bar and had a second cocktail mixed in a moment. "And now," said he, and he pledged the ex-schoolmaster, "when will the wedding take place?"

Six weeks afterwards the old mill was hung with evergreen wreaths, and a grand festival was held at Russian Bar. Gypsy Lane was a lovely bride, and when Houghton took charge of the mill and invested all his New York money in the village, and was admitted to practice in the court—everything seemed to take a fresh start. Through all, his warmest and most devoted friend was Sam. Seymour, once the terror of Russian Bar schoolmaster, and now holder of that important position.

* * *

☞ Colonel Thomas A. Scott and General Ambrose E. Burnside have startled the lobby with a grand scheme to establish a new line of steamers between San Francisco, New Zealand and intermediate points. They propose to construct a large complement of American built screw propellor iron steamships and run them in connection with the Pacific Railroads commencing business probably with hired iron steamers belonging to the established English lines now working between New York and Europe. They intend to urge the passage through Congress of the half million subsidy proposition now pending for Webb's Australian line to open to competition between all American lines, the business of carrying the mails on the Pacific, to require the use of iron steamships only for the work and other amendments of detail; then they propose to under-bid Webb for carrying the mails, probably $100,000 a year, which would pay the bill only one million for the whole ten years, instead of five millions as now proposed. The steamer which left San Francisco for Australia on the 8th instant, carried proposals from this company to the colonies in the Pacific ocean, thus making Webb's steamer the medium of probably destroying his own line. It is understood, on what seems good authority, that this company intends purchasing stock enough to control, or by direct negotation to absorb the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

* * *

☞ Appearances were deceitful in the case of the Terre Haute clergyman, who opened his door rather suddenly and discovered a suspicious looking man in the act of leaving a covered basket on his doorstep. After a few severe remarks on the enormity of the crime of casting an infant upon the cold charities of the world, and the administration of sundry kicks in the vicinity of the man's coat-tails, the parson's virtuous indignation was turned to bile and coals of fire were heaped upon his deluded head by the following remarks of his victim: "I hain't left any baby at your door. I brought a right fat turkey for you; but I'll be hanged if you shall have it now if you were starving."

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, ... EDITOR.

Beaver, Pa., February, 5 1873.

FOR a graphic account of the terrible storm in Minnesota read the article in this week's ARGUS headed "Drifts of Death."

THE county commissioners have taken a broader view of the receipts and expenditure question, since our last issue, and have accordingly ordered the publication of their annual statement in the ARGUS.

THEY seem to be poking fun at our Senator at Harrisburg. On last Thursday he called up his resolution instructing our Senators and members of Congress to vote against General Grant's telegraphic policy. He read a written argument in favor of his resolution. After he had concluded, one of the Senators inquired if he had'nt just finished reading the Cincinnati platform.

THE reader's attention is directed to an extract in our local columns headed "what the Legislators make." The article is "stolen" from the Philadelphia *Press*, and will be found "mighty interesting reading," by those who have not yet fully made up their minds to be robbed, and permit the robbers to pass along unnoticed. Will the *Radical* please copy the article referred to?

To the little schemers and their unconscious helpers in and about Beaver, in the matter of the public printing, we have only to say that the ARGUS has occupied some space in this county heretofore, and that it intends in the future to make use of just as much room as it needs. It will ask for nothing but what is right, and before submitting to anything wrong, it will see that things become lively all along the line.

THE well-wishers of the country everywhere will be pained to hear that the exhibit of our national finances for the month of January shows an increase in the public debt of $406,243. There was also an increase of the debt for December of several hundred thousand dollars. Will our rulers always be blind to the fact that there are too many rogues in office and too many pensioners on the public treasury?

THE number of faithful representatives in Congress is much greater than is generally imagined. A Washington correspondent assures his readers that the territorial delegates are free from the reproach or even the suspicion of having participated in the corrupt transactions of which so much is said just now. Where all other props shake these stand firm. The correspondent adds that the Roman virtue of the delegates is due to the fact that they have no votes, but this is evidently a calumny.

A gentleman at Washington wrote us on last Friday:

> Even the OPPONENTS of the telegraph bill, reported by the Senate Post Office Committee are getting alarmed, and are using every means to defeat the bill. Mr. Orton, of the Western Union, has his hirelings on the ground at work among Congressmen. So far, as lobbyists, they are not a success. The numerous letters received from their constituents, endorsing the present movement to insure the people cheap telegraphy, is having a wholesome influence upon the Senate and House of Representatives.

Of course Mr. Rutan is not in the employ of Mr. Orton. The "snake's" head will soon appear, or we miss our guess.

WE feel interested in knowing who has charge of the cloak room of the House at Harrisburg. A resolution was adopted by the popular branch of the Assembly on last Wednesday prohibiting the keeping of liquor in that room. Mr. Mahon of Franklin county in urging the passage of the resolution stated that the page boys had got hold of the whisky kept there, and a number of them became intoxicated. Of course the whisky referred to was the property of some of the members of the House, and was put in the cloak room for their convenience. It would perhaps require a little nerve, but it would nevertheless be right, if that cloak room keeper would now come to the front and give us the names of the Representatives who are so addicted to drinking as to be obliged to wet "their whistles" every few minutes. We would like to know who they are, and we doubt not their constituents would also be profited by the information.

To what we said last week touching the publication of the receipts and expenditures of this county, a few words in addition seem necessary now. Ever since the third and fourth newspapers were established in our county, the editor of the ARGUS has advised the county officers to divide their official advertising among the whole of them, and as nearly equal as possible. Of course our plan did not contemplate additional cost to the public, but simply an equal division among the four, of the amount paid the two newspapers when that number only were printed in the county. The profits on the advertising would not be so alluring it is true, but the super-abundance of newspapers in the county we looked upon as our misfortune, and not the public's fault. That this has uniformly been our advice, is well known to all of our brethern of the press, and to all of the recent ex-officers of the county. By the arrangement suggested we knew that a larger number of persons would become familar with the local business of the county, and its fairness would be a complete answer to any complaint by either of the papers against the officer causing the publication to be made. Besides this, the *official* advertising is paid for by the whole people, and no particular PARTY can lay a just claim to its benefits. PARTY printing is a very different thing. Political managers have a right, we presume, to take their patronage, where, as Oakes Ames would say, "it will do the most good," and as it is not public money that pays for printing of this character, neither the people nor the newspapers have any cause to complain of their acts. *Official* advertising, we repeat then, belongs to *all* of the papers of the county, and not to those only whose conductors must have a lion's share of the official pap in order to keep their papers on their feet.

A FEW weeks ago we detected and helped to prevent Mr. Smith Curtis, from taking out of the county treasury, some *forty or fifty* dollars more than custom *entitled* him to for publishing the November proclamation of the Sheriff. As a result of that attempt to fleece the public, we have become suspicious that his charges for work done for the county in the future, will bear looking after. We shall therefore insist upon the commissioners keeping all printing accounts separate for the present year, so that the next publication of the receipts and expenditures will show the exact work done and the specific amount paid to each newspaper published in the county. As a tax-payer ourself, and in behalf of the tax-payers of the county, we ask that this be done. If Mr. Curtis could not make a living at either preaching or teaching, we are determined if he supports himself in the printing business he shall do it in a legitimate way, and not as a pensioner on the county treasury.

A PROMINENT member of the Constitutional Convention stated in that body early last week, that it cost only $50,000 to get the Pennsylvania Legislature to charter the Credit Mobilier Company, after the New York Legislature had refused $200,000, and the New Jersey Legislature $150,000 for the same job. This is proof positive that our Legislatures are composed of cheaper men than *are found in the Legislatures of either of the other* two States referred to. What a reproach to our native State, and what a good thing some of our ex-Assemblymen missed through not knowing that they could have had much more cash for the work they performed for so insignificant a sum. Gentlemen, you thus see the necessity of putting a higher figure on your votes. But seriously: The member of the Convention who made the above statement asked for an investigating committee to inquire into the facts, and we can judge of no good reason why such a committee should not be appointed. It seems to be generally understood that $50,000 were distributed among the members of the Legislature to get Mobilier through; now let us know who fingered and fobbed the money.

WE are afraid that the Local Option law is about to be made practically inefficient by the Legislature. On last Friday Mr. Rutan, in the State Senate, offered a bill legalizing elections already held under the Local Option law. An amendment was immediately tacked to his bill which provides in effect that the cities and counties shall vote separately. If the cities vote "for license," then licenses may be issued in the cities, without regard to the vote in the outside districts of the county. This amendment (offered by senator Fitch) is in these words:

> "And the votes for and against license in any city shall be counted (and certified to the court or board of license commissioners as the case may be) *separate from the vote of the* townships and boroughs in any county, wherein said city may be located; and if a majority vote of such a city is "against license," then *no license* shall be *granted for such city*, but if a majority vote of such city is "for license," then licenses may be granted for such city."

The amended bill went through the Senate and from indications already at hand, we judge it will pass the House also. We may be mistaken, but it looks to us now as if the Legislature intended to give the heavy whisky dealers in the State (for these of course are in the cities) a monopoly of the entire traffic. It is tolerably plain to every one now that the country districts will go almost solid for no license, and if these were left to vote with the cities, liquor in a great many instances, would be swept out of both. The whisky men realize this and now insist upon divorcing the temperance element from its opponent, hoping thereby, if they cannot occupy the whole commonwealth to at least make liquor dens of all of its cities. If the city liquor dealers are promised a monopoly like this, they will spend a mint of money to carry the elections.

THE Lancaster *Express* is not only a vigilant, able, newspaper, but is looked upon by friend and foe as *honest* in its utterances. During the last campaign it opposed Hartranft and Allen, but supported General Grant for the Presidency. It is the home organ of ex-Senator Billingfelt, and as that gentleman has heretofore stood as a break-water between the State Treasury Ring and the people's money, the *Express'* words just now possess unusual significance. From a long editorial in its issue of the 25th, on Governor Hartranft and his cabinet, we clip the closing paragraphs:

> True, Gov. Hartranft in his inaugural insists upon maintaining the inviolability of the Sinking fund. He could do nothing less. That was a prominent plank in the party platform, without which he could never have been nominated or elected. The men who contemplate the robbery of the Sinking-Fund of its nine million securities, would not dare demand that he should openly or officially approve their scheme. Such a course would destroy the party and then the occupation of these political Othellos would be gone. This is not the way the thing is to be done. The plan, which is rapidly maturing, is to secure two-thirds of the Legislature to vote for the nine million steal, before the bill is started. Then it is to be passed by a majority, in the usual way, and sent to the Governor, who will veto it, and thereby secure the applause of the public who are not in the secret. The bill will then be passed over his veto by a constitutional majority, and all the odium of the measure thrown upon the Legislature; but as all who vote for it will be handsomely recompensed, they can "afford" to remain in political obscurity the remainder of their lives! This is the programme as it now stands, and the truth of what we now say will just as surely be demonstrated as has been our prediction in regard to the appointment of Quay or some equally subservient tool of the Treasury Ring as the third member of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
>
> But Gov. Hartranft's responsibilities to the people will not cease simply with his veto of such a gigantic scheme to violate the fundamental law and outrage the taxpayers of the State. The Chief Executive is responsible to the people for the exercise of his influence no less than for the use of his veto. He is supposed to have a powerful influence over a large number of the Senators and Members. If he is really in earnest in his professions of maintaining the Sinking Fund inviolate, he can prevent the consummation of the scheme we have outlined. If he does this we shall be the first to give him all the credit he shall have earned by the heroic act. If the Nine Million Steal is not consummated this winter, it is not probable it ever can be, as the Constitutional Convention now sitting will no doubt throw such safeguards around the Sinking Fund as shall forever render such a scheme impossible. But the prospect of this will only make the raiders the more desperate in their efforts to secure the plunder before the opportunity to do so has forever passed from them. If ever there was a time when the eyes of the people should be intently fixed upon their representatives at Harrisburg, that time is now. We speak no idle words. We know whereof we affirm; and in uttering this timely word of warning we wash our hands of the responsibility of what may come.

HERE AND THERE.

—Minnesota papers give many terrible incidents connected with the late storms. One party, engaged in clearing the railroad track, eight miles below St. Peter, discovered, nearly buried in the snow, a double team of horses and a sleigh, in which were seated two men, wrapped in robes and inclosed in buffalo overcoats, and frozen stiff. The men sat perfectly upright, and were within 200 yards of the station building.

—The death of a miserly old woman is recorded by the Cincinnati newspapers. Her name was Elizabeth Bieve, but she usually was called "Matches Mary," as she peddled those articles, and did so to some purpose, inasmuch as she left real estate valued at $6,000, and a little sum in cash. She was irregular and intemperate in her ways of life, and her only son and heir is now a prisoner in the House of Refuge.

—The editor of the Noble county *Republican* has been treasuring up these many years, as a precious relic, an old shell from one of the battle fields on the Rappahannock. On one of the recent cold days a roaring fire was kept up in the office stove, and the shell was put on top of a refractory lid to keep it to its place. It of course became heated, and an explosion occurred, casting dire consternation among the employees, but fortunately no one was hurt. They are not likely to use shells for that purpose again.

—Justice has at last overtaken one of those wicked persons who have so long defied the law with impunity—not in this country, we are sorry to say, but in England, where an umbrella thief has been sent to the penitentiary for fourteen days. He carried off the sacred implement from the waiting room of a railway station, and when asked by the Judge what he had to say for himself, he declared that he left the station with the umbrella "in a fit of abstraction." This was evident enough, but the court sent him up all the same.

—At Richmond, Ind., is an ex-clergyman named the Rev. John Reistciner. Not having the care of souls upon his mind, and probably finding his time hang heavy on his hands, he bethought himself of the amusement of flogging his wife. He had only been married four months. He was, so to speak, in the full flush of the honeymoon. But the nuptial joys began to pall a little; he needed excitement and occupation, and he proceeded to obtain both in the manner aforesaid. The unreasonable law interfered with him, and he was fined $160. When he exercises himself in that way again, we trust the Court will make it cost him at least $16,000, if not $160,000.

—Mr. Ossian E. Dodge, the vocalist and more recently a citizen of St. Paul, Minn., has obtained a divorce *from Mrs. Dodge.* In a lawsuit about the custody of children he makes this solemn statement on oath: "Ever since he was married she kept a six-barreled loaded revolver in her possession, with which she has a great many times threatened to blow my brains out and to shoot me." He further deposed that Mrs. Fanny was in the habit of beating the son whose custody she now desires over the head "with a bathing-brush 20 inches long, and so severely as to break the handle of the brush." When this weapon was not at hand, the affectionate mother used the tongs. No wonder poor Dodge wanted a divorce!

—In speaking of the abolition of the "Franking Privilege," the Springfield *Republican* says: "It has time and again been attacked, Horace Greeley dealing it many a lusty blow in his paper and his brief Congressional term." For ninety-one years the expensive absurdity has been continued, and it would be a curious thing to know just how much it has cost the people; how long it postponed the reduction of postage rates; how many abuses it has been answerable for, and to what extent it has been answerable for the chronic insolvency of the Post Office Department. However, let us not be too inquisitive! Rather let us rejoice at the evidence that public abuses are not incorrigible! There are two or three others which we may be rid of in a century or so!

—A Connecticut paper is responsible for the following: A loving couple started for Litchfield and loving bliss. Arrived at Darien the bridegroom's heart misgave him, and he declined to come farther. In vain the loving fair one sought to reanimate his drooping courage; but it was no go; he doubted his ability to support a family; and so the horse was turned around, and the pair started back again for their respective homes. As the distance lengthened between them and the once dreaded consummation of hymen's rites, the spectral groom's courage rose, and he at last said:

"Dog gone it, let's get married. I am afraid no more."

But when he would, she wouldn't; and so they went back to their homes without committing matrimony.

—"Dividends" to the extent of *five hundred and forty-five per cent.*, within a year or two, were what the Credit Mobilier Senators and Congressmen "bought" when they invested in Ames' stock, at the time when his Company "wanted more friends in Congress." These splendid "dividends" were paid out of the proceeds of the Government bounty to the Union Pacific Railroad. The shrewd Congressmen who 'bought' them first denied that they had 'bought' them, and then, when confronted with their checks, receipts, letters and accounts, in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, which prove that they did "buy," notwithstanding their denial, ask why they should not have the privilege to "buy" into such a good, fat thing? Suppose one of Spinner's clerks should offer to sell to a Senator or Representative a twenty thousand dollar package of "greenbacks" for "329," would the Senator ask why he should not "buy" into that "investment." And if not, what is the difference between the "Credit Mobilier" operation and the supposed Treasury offer?—*Pitts. Mail.*

C. M.

Ravages of the Great Washington Plague—Terrible Mortality at the Capitol—List of the Distinguished Dead—Melting and Metrical Tributes to Their Memory.

[From the New York Herald.]

The terrible and widespread ravages of that extraordinary disease called Credit Mobilier are alarming the whole nation. The epizootic was as mild as the meazles compared with it. It has already carried off many distinguised victims. It did not come from Canada like the epizootic, nor from Asia like the cholera, nor from the West Indies like the yellow fever. It is believed to have started somewhere in Pennsylvania, and, meeting with a favorable condition of atmosphere in Washington, D. C., stayed there, and was developed by reason of the defective sanitary arrangements in the political system of the capital. Great sympathy is felt for Massachusetts, so many of her distinguished citizens have been swept off. The subjoined list of deaths will be read with painful interest by the public. The notices are inserted (contrary to our usual custom) free of charge:

AMES, HOAX, of Massachusetts—Died of Credit Mobilier (long and lingering illness), aged 69.

O lofty worth, whose virtues were unknown;
O shining light whose glamor was unseen;
Whose latest spasm of godlike work has shown
What men were not, but what they might have been.
Though toldst the truth, tho' hid 'neath many cloaks.
O concentrated essence of a Hoax.

All stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad who received a higher dividend than 750 per cent. are cordially invited to attend the funeral.
Massachusetts papers please copy.

ALLEY, JOHN B., of Massachusetts—Died of C. M. (not cholera morbus)—was discovered with the disease too late for the physic, aged about a century.

O'r this sad wreck let mankind never dally;
Fraud knocked down every ninepin in this Alley.
This is nobody's funeral.

ALLISON, JOHN B., of Iowa—Died of C. M. (an overdose of dividend hastened his departure), 50 years.

Long dead to us, sweet Allison,
The Hoax though couldst not rally;
If so soon done, why wer't begun,
Though fragrant son of Alley?
Remains will be embalmed.

BINGHAM, JOHN M., of Ohio—Died of C. M. (supposed to have caught the fatal infection from Dawes), aged 62 years.

Moan for him, welkin, he'll wake you no more.
With shouts against theft, Buckeye Bingham.
The death bells shall boom how he garnered his store
And gentle Ben Butler will ring 'em.
Announcement of funeral hereafter.
Ohio papers please copy.

BROOKS, JIM, of New York—Died of C. M. (protesting to the last that he was well in health, no remedies were administered), aged 62.

He chattered, chattered as he went
To join the great Salt River;
Hoax might that—at or Hoax relent,
But he'd deny forever.
'Mong well-filled "banks" his way he picked,
With watered "Credits" ever,
McComb might "damn," McComb convict
Jim Brooks denied forever.
His funeral will have no political significance.

COLFAX, SMILER, of Indiana—Died of C. M. (the agonies of this poor victim were intense; to the last he insisted that it was something else besides Credit Mobilier), aged 42.

A beautiful smiler came in our midst,
Too lively and fair to remain;
They stretched him on rocks until the soul of Colfax.
Flapped up into heaven again.
May the fate of poor Schuyler warn men of a smiler,
Who dividends get on the brain!
Indiana papers please copy.

DAWES, HENRY L., of Massachusetts—Died of C. M. (he had the reputation of having a powerful constitution, but it was evidently a delusion), aged 57.

Retrencher! Leader! Though hast left us;
Playmouth Rock thy loss will feel,
For a pottage-mess bereft us,
Old honesty is "ausgespielt."
Funeral strictly private; no wake.

GARFIELD, JAMES A., of Ohio—Died of C. M. (struggled hard against the dreadful epidemic, but it was no use, he caved in unexpectedly), aged only 42 years.

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth,
A youth to fortune and [illegible] unknown,
Mobilier frowned upon his humble birth
And Hoaks Ames henceforth marked him for his own.
Will be buried at Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D. C. No cards.

KELLEY, WILLIAM D., of Pennsylvania—Died of C. M. (too much iron in his blood and too little protection of himself made him an easy victim to the fell destroyer), aged 60.

Weep not, "pig-iron" public dear,
He is not dead, tho' sleeping here;
His thunder's hushed, his eye is dim,
Mobilier put a head on him.
His remains will be "protected" in a metallic casket. A one-horse funeral announced hereafter.

PATTERSON, JAMES W., of New Hampshire—Died of C. M. (his sufferings drew tears from his friends; he persisted to the end that it was a different complaint), aged 50 years.

Peaceful be Uriah's slumber,
Heep-ed he is in burial low;
Thirty shares his coffin cumber
How it is yourself you know.
Mourning by Senators for thirty days. A granite sarcophagus will enclose the mummy

SCOFIELD GLENI, of Pennsylvania—Died of C. M. (passed off quietly), aged 32.

Hoax Ames, the ancient mariner,
Stopped Navy Scofield bland,
He held him with his glittering eye
And with his skinny hand.
Then Scofield did a hellish thing
And it did work him wo
His ten shares clipped him on the wing
And laid the Quaker low.
Pennsylvania papers please copy. Funeral at an early day. Music by the band, "Down in a coal mine."

WILSON, HENRY, of Massachusetts—Died of C. M. (great hopes were entertained of his recovery), aged 61.

His shinings sore long time he bore.
Like Martyr on a rock,
Till bad Hoax Ames, of sinful game,
Had eased him of his stock.
His "sole" had ne'r into the void been cast
Had he "waxed" firm and stuck unto the "last."
Natick (Mass.) papers please copy. Memorial services at Faneuil Hall; no Irish need apply.

WILSON, JAMES F., of Iowa—Died of C. M. (astonished everybody, he had hitherto enjoyed such excellent health) aged, 45.

Tears, idle tears! he knew not what they meant,
But counted three dollars for a share.
They blotted out a life we thought well spent—
Ah! was his sweetness nothing but a snare?
Rev. Dr. Newman will conduct the services and preach the panegyric from his campaign notes. Free list entirely suspended.

☞ The Supreme Court of Ohio gave a decision recently, in which the positions of Railroad corporations, in this State, was stated. The decision was on a writ of *quo warranto*, against the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, and set forth the principal that while foreign corporations are permitted to own and operate railroads in the state, that they are subject to the laws and regulations imposed on the corporations chartered under the State laws. A similar decision has been recently given by the Supreme Court of Illinoise, which fully establishes the subservience of all railrord corporations to State enactments.

☞ A great effort is now being made to repeal the national bankrupt law. The resolution to effect this repeal has already passed the House, and it is confidently believed it will also pass the Senate and receive the approval of the President. Great petitions representing the immense buisness interests in all parts of the country, have been presented to Congress urging its repeal; and in support of these appeals it is alleged that the law has been made the means of dishonest men cheating their creditors. We do not know whether there will be a disposition to go into a consideration of the merits of a national bankrupt law in the Senate. Long and labored were the discussions prior to the enactment of such a law. Perhaps the futility of the arguments in its favor has been made apparent. Congress is the conservator of public rights and interests. It will not do to consider the interests of one class only. Men who are prosperous are not likely to need a bankrupt law. But men who are unfortunate are sometimes set on their feet by the protection such a law affords; and if they are honest will make good an obligation of which the law has acquitted them. It is for Congress in view of all the facts, to say whether the operation of a carefully constructed law is a substantial benefit which the law-maker is bound to secure to the honest but unfortunate debtor.—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

DRIFTS OF DEATH.

The Terrible Tempest in Minnesota—Over Two Hundred Lives Lost—Babies Frozen at their Mothers' Breasts—Sorrowful Scenes.

Few of the people in this section of our country can have any idea of the sufferings endured by the men, women, and children of portions of Minnesota during the late terrible snow storm. Nothing like it has been known for years. The loss of life was frightful, while the destruction of property was immense. The following is a description of the horrors of the hurricane, as sent by a correspondent from Winona, Minnesota, on January 18, to the New York *Herald*:

I was in Minnesota after the awful massacres of ten years ago, when the red wave of Indian invasion swept over the smiling land and left it a waste of ashes soaked with blood; but the scalping-knife and bullet of the Sioux did not do such havoc as the snows have wrought this year, nor were all the tortures of the red fiends productive of more agony than I have witnessed within the past ten days. What has been suffered and how many have been slain has not yet been ascertained, for the settlements are far apart and communication is difficult; but by every mail come particulars that chill the blood, and we can now fairly estimate the extent of the calamity. Up to that fatal Tuesday, at whose mention many a heart shall ache in Minnesota for years to come, there had been winter weather of the usual sort, clear, cold, with occasional storms of snow, some of which had seriously blockaded the railroads and induced considerable suffering from scarcity of fuel.

TUESDAY; THE 7TH,

was a lovely and mild day. The sun was bright and the air balmy. Every pulse of the country was astir under the genial influence, and the wild swans that clanged overhead once or twice from their meres must have seen the prairie roads alive with teams. The farmers were all out at the nearest settlement. They were getting short of fuel; there was but a handful of flour at the bottom of the barrel; not a scrap of meat was left. But the snows had ceased, their shaggy little horses were well again, so every farmer hitched his team for the town. In the little cottages of wood were women and children; the school houses were full of little ones. Such was the country, thus its dwellers, when the blow fell. Nature would seem to have arrogated to herself all the savage attributes which had marked her first children there, their careful and patient watch for an easy opportunity, and their sudden and

RELENTLESS ONSLAUGHT.

So utterly unprepared were the people for the change in the weather, and so sudenly did it come upon them, that one man at Winnebago City describes it as "if a man had clapped his hands—so, and the snow came in our faces." Knowing what the hurricane boded, men leaped into their sleighs, and with voice and lash urged their cowering horses out into the storm. Then the work of death began. For more than fifty hours, till late on Thursday, the freezing wind and falling snow continued. It was not a steady fall of snow, but

A HOWLING HURRICANE,

the wind sometimes attaining a speed of twenty-eight, thirty, or thirty-two miles. The snow came in fitful flurries, with a wild screech and a stinging whiz. The thermometer fell steadily, till at Champlain it registered fifty-four degrees below zero. At other places the mercury or spirit marked from eight to forty-two degrees below. Some of the farmers who set out soon found that if they valued life they must turn back. they were enveloped in sheets of snow that blinded them. The wind came so fiercely that they were fain to stop and turn round till a momentary lull came. The road—why the level prairie was all road now, without one track of wheel or runner to indicate the path of safety. Wherever there was a slight knoll or a tree the driving snow-sleet curled round it and broke over it like yeasty billows over a wreck, and far to leeward grew up drifts of eccentric form. Then the snorting horses that toiled along, pressing with their heaving flanks closer to each other for warmth and dumb protection and sympathy, refused to go forward; the driver felt himself becoming listless, his cold limbs were growing warm, and warned of the

SWIFT COMING OF DEATH,

he turned and retraced his steps.—Happy they who did so betimes! There were many who held on till it was too late. There were more who, goaded on by a dreadful fear of the fate of their wives and little ones, left alone in their frail citidels, forced on through the drifts that grew deeper at every step and cold that became more intense every moment. And there were others who grew weary of the contest, and, lying down in their robes, were lulled by the elemental rage into a slumber which knew no awakening. Sometimes the horses gave out, and the unhappy driver, benumbed and chilled, his movements impeded by his heavy clothing, had to abandon his team and take to the drifts. The moans and shrieks of the horses that found themselves thus deserted by their masters are said by some few who survived such scenes to have been agonizing to hear. And at their homes things were no better. There was perhaps a scanty supply of fuel in the corner and but a day's food in the larder. Night trod closely on the heels of noon. Perhaps the mother was alone with her suckling child, her husband ten miles away in one direction, her children two miles away in another. These hapless parents suffered countless deaths. The wooden buildings creaked and

ROCKED IN THE SWING OF THE STORM

like ships at sea. The timber cracked with the frost like rifles. Beads of frost stood on every piece of woodwork, the small panes of glass were so thick with ice that there was no chance that the lamp set in the casement could send its feeble light to the belated strugglers without. It was impossible to open the doors, so high had the drifts become. The fire grew low, though it was replenished with the scanty furniture. Day succeeded to darkness, but the day was as the night. Only the chimney of the house appeared above the drifts. The poor woman knew that her children lay dead, hand in hand, on the prarie, and that her husband's corpse was somewhere entombed in a giant drift. The little baby's blue lips were laid against her empty breast; the soul had sped from between them in a little cloud of frozen vapor. She lay down and died, and the relenting winds wafted through the apertures of the room a decent drift of diamond snow for her winding sheet. These pictures terrible as they may appear to the readers of the *Herald*, who sit by warm fires and find the music of the snow as it tinkles again the glass a musicle and a cheerful sound, are less than the reality. The advance of death was like that of a torturer, who comes with all his horrid engines to the victim bound at the stake. Only they were to be envied who met a swifter fate in the raging storm without, and were spared the sight of their children dying before their eyes with hunger as well as of cold.

ON THE RAILROADS.

there was not absolute suffering. Of course trains were snowed in for days in drifts that towered to the telegraph wires, and passengers had to shiver and be scantily fed. But this was only a trifle.

When Friday, the 16th, came, the sun rose upon a land of snow and silence. Drifts many feet deep and many square miles in extent were there. Here and there the chimney of a house stood up like a tombstone in a vast cemetery. The land lay like a corpse under a winding-sheet that had moulded itself into occasional wrinkles over the dead limbs or set features. Now came the giant labor of clearing away the giant drifts and setting free the imprisoned trains, and the sadder task of tracing trough the prairies the steps of the dead. Everywhere they were found lying still and statue-like in

THE ICY EMBRACE OF DEATH.

Sometimes the searchers would find man and horses together, the former lying dead, wrapped in his robes, with the whip in his hand, in the sleigh, one horse down and the other standing on the spot where he was fastened by his partner's fall till he shared his partner's fate. Sometimes the sleigh was found overturned, with the traces cut. Then to right or left would be discovered the driver, who had wandered round in a despairing circle to die. Occasionally the beasts in their dilated nostrils, widely spread lips, and staring eyes, would show signs of mortal terror. And the men, too, were sometimes Laccoons of ice—statues of writhing despair. But, as a rule, death came quietly, as it does in these cases, first robbing the victim of the consciousness of approaching death, which begets an agonized struggle for life, and stilling him with a stupor said to be delicious as it is deadly.

THE DEATH ROLL

cannot yet be made up with any reasonable degree of certainty. We are only now getting detailed reports from the nearer settlements, and it will be fully a week ere these are so complete as to be trustworthy.—Many of the missing will not be found till spring; but it is safe to set down all the missing as dead. After carefully collating the various reports received thus far, and making all allowance for the remaining parts of the State, I am led to conclude that the loss of life in Minesota will range from two hundred and fifty to three hundred. It is just possible, though not probable, that the higher figure may be reached. Almost all of these are men, and the very large proportion of them fathers of families in straitened circumstances. The surviving widows and children will thus be left without means of support of any description. The charitable of the East will here find an object for their sympathies.

HARD TIMES.

Workingmen have often asked us what causes hard times. Generally it is a derangement of the monetary affairs of the country and, very often the fault of the head of the financial department of the government. But aside from this, hard times comes from causes which we have found pithily expressed as copied below. They will bear close reading and scrutiny on the part of those who wish to avoid hard times, and we commend them especially to our large working class, many of whom have already taken warning by some such propositions, but may still wish to have them in tangible shape for reference:

1. Too many spend money and too few earn it.
2. Too much money is spent wastefully and uselessly, and too little saved and made productive and accumulative.
3. We buy too much abroad that we ought to produce at home.
4. We buy too much that we do not pay for cash down—too much of what we buy being what we do not actually need.
5. We are too wasteful, know too little how to economize, and have too little disposition to do so.
6. We are too speculative, unscrupulous and actually dishonest in our efforts to make money.
7. Too many of us prefer idleness to industry, and too few of us know how to work and derive pleasure and profit from our labor.
8. We spend too much time learning what is not useful, and too little informing ourselves upon the best methods of promoting our material prosperity.
9. We know too much of politics, spend too much time and money as politicians, and know too little about political economy and the science of a stable and economical, successful public policy.
10. Our actions are governed too much by passion, prejudice and partisan feeling, and not enough by a broad, intelligent, liberal and patriotic conception of the duties which American citizenship involves.
11. We are too superficial and impatient, and lack the clear purpose and persistent, patient application necessary to permanent success.
12. We depend too much upon our "sharpness," and "cuteness," and readiness to take advantage of circumstances, and not enough upon earnest, honest labor.
13. We talk and read too much, and think and act too little.
14. We spread ourselves over too great a surface, and thus fail to dig deep enough in one place for nuggets that will surely enrich us.
15. We lack in that higher morality which frowns down venality and elevates and encourages purity of life, probity of conduct, and a scrupulous regard for a good and honorable name.
16. We do not teach our children that they must, nor how to earn their own living, and are too willing to commit them to a life of easy unscrupulousness, depending on their skill as make-shifts rather than upon their solid acquirements as men and women.
17. We roll about too much like stones that gather no moss, enriching carrying corporations and speculating capitalists, and defrauding ourselves of the substantial profits of our own industry.
18. We are devotees of show rather than substance, and pay homage to the glitter of a "success" which is but a robe covering filth, rottenness and corruption—social, commercial and political.
19. We build too many churches and cultivate the Christian virtues and spirit too little; we have too many schools and too few real teachers; we are too undivided in certain directions and not enough so in others; we adhere too closely to what we ought to depart from, and refuse to take hold of that to which we ought to cling.
20. In short, we are too much what we ought not, and not enough what we ought to be.

Is the theory satisfactory?

The Vice-President's Fall.

Unless Vice-President Colfax can break through the web of circumstantial evidence which has gradually enfolded him, we see nothing before him but moral rain. In the new aspect of the case, the question of his connection with the Credit Mobilier scandal is no longer the chief one, it is overshadowed by another which affects his character for honor and veracity. The astounding developments in the Credit Mobilier investigation, yesterday, make it necessary for the Vice-President to show, if he can, that he has not sworn falsely. The circumstances are these: Mr. Colfax denied that he had received a certain specified dividend of $1,200 on Credit Mobilier stock. Mr. Ames swore positively that he gave the Vice-President a check on the House Sergeant-at-Arms for that amount. The check, dated June 20, 1868, is produced; it was paid June 21; Mr. Colfax's bank account is examined and it is found that on June 22, 1868, he deposited the precise amount of $1,200 in bank notes; and, as if to emphasize the fact of the deposit, the whole amount of it was specified to be $1,968 63, of which all but $1,200 was in checks. The fatal sum stands by itself.

We have not the heart to comment at length on this appearently utter and deplorable fall. We hope, for the sake of the pure name which Mr. Colfax has so long borne before the country—for the sake of the country itself we hope—that he may yet be able to break down this damning wall of circumstantial evidence which has slowly encircled him. The only way of escape is to prove that the $1,200 deposited on June 22 was received from some other source than the agent of the Credit Mobilier Association. The Vice-President has too often spoken of his accurate business habits, his limited income, and his faithful recollection of all details of his small private business not to make this means of escape easy, if it is possible. He could not readily forget the disposition of $1,200 in notes if he received them; he could not forget their receipt. So far as we can see now, unless Vice-President Colfax can account for the $1,200 deposit, the evidence must be accepted as conclusive, and he stands before the country forsworn and dishonored; led on to false-swearing by the slender thread of a first weak, irresolute, and juggling denial. The figure which he assumes is a melancholy one, full of warning and profoundly pitiful. Unless there be some door of escape in this seemingly adamantine wall of proof—for which we shall still hope, although the chance seems so slight the world is the poorer for this loss of one more shining example of public virtue.—*New York Tribune, Jan 29.*

THE OREGON EARTHQUAKE.

What it Did in the Spokane Country—Mountains Overturned—Houses Badly Demoralized—Only Sixty-four Shocks.

[From the Portland (Oregon) Herald, Jan. 4.]

Portland and numerous other places in Western Oregon, and in Washington Territory, were visited by severe shocks of an earthquake on December 14, 1872. The citizens of this town thought it a huge affair, and so did all other places heard from at the time. The feather, however, belongs east of the mountains, according to the following account given to our reporter last evening by an eye-witness. The informant, Mr. McBride, stated that he and another man owned a ranche some three miles back from the mouth of the Wenatches river, which is about 170 miles from Wallula. On the night of the 14th of last December, he and his partner had retired, and were asleep when they were suddenly awakened by noise as if the stove had been upset. They made for the store on the river, some six miles distant, the ground undulating in a disorderly manner as they rode along. Arrived at the store they found everything in confusion. In the morning an examination was made, when it was discovered that in the store, sacks of flour, which had been piled in four feet deep, were thrown around in confusion. The upper logs of the cabin and the roof was misplaced, and the kitchen separated from the main building. The effect outside, Mr. McBride says, was terrible. He declares that the shocks which lasted until 5 o'clock Sunday *morning, December 15*, were sixty-four in number, eight being very severe. He also says that the peaks of several of the hills on the Kititas and Columbia range of mountains were hurled over and broken. Trees were crushed to pieces and the river became very muddy, rising three feet inside of ten minutes. Great masses of earth, as if from a tremendous land slide, rushed down the mountain-side, mixed with stone and wood, and the gulches lost their identity by being filled with this *debris*. The hard shock, which occurred about 11 o'clock in the night, was preceded by an explosion—apparently on the mountain—sounding like the discharge of several pieces of artillery simultaneously. The people thought that the entire Grand Tule county was sinking and were making preparations to leave. To add to the general confusion, the Spokane Indians, old and young male and female, gathered around the settlers, alarmed and exclaiming that the world was coming to an end. They asked for advice and counsel from the whites, interspersing their sentences with fragments of prayer. Mr. McBride says that the shocks continued at intervals until the 16th ultimo. The entire country was still alarmed and unsettled when he left there, fifteen days ago, to come to Portland.

Congress and Liquor Laws.

The evils of intemperance have become so flagrant that the attention of Congress had been drawn to the subject. Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President elect in obedience to numerous memorials signed at the instance of the National Temperance Society, has introduced a bill in the Senate of the United States, in relation to the liquor traffic, which was referred to the Committee on Revision of Laws. The bill provides for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry concerning the results of the traffic, in intoxicating liquors, legalized by State legislation; and also concerning the results of restrictive and prohibitory legislation in Maine, Massachusetts and other States. The Committee, under the bill, is also directed to recommend what legislation, if any, by Congress would be beficial to prohibit, in the sphere of national authority, all intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Possibly the telegram may be inaccurate in the last clause, and the inquiry may be restricted to refer to the *sale* of intoxicating liquors. A report such as that contemplated in the first part of this resolution would be exceedingly valuable, because of the information it would impart, if thoroughly and carefully prepared.

And it would be highly gratifying to us, if it were possible, for Congress to legislate in favor of the prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors, as a beverage, throughout the country; but we do not profess to have the legal learning or ability necessary to decide this point. Concerning the power of Congress in this matter there is great diversity of opinion, even amongst the ardent friends of temperance. We confess, however, that since Congress imposes a duty on every gallon of liquor imported into this country, and raises a larger revenue from taxes on distilled spirits than from anything else, it seems to our unprofessional eyes, that the same principal would give Congress the right to interdict its sale altogether, as a beverage. At all events, we are glad to see that the attention of Congress has been drawn to the subject, and that too by one who is to occupy the second place in the gift of the nation. By the present laws of the Union, no spirit rations are served in the army or navy. Nor at any military post or naval station, or building or space used in the civil service, is the sale of liquor permitted—always accepting the "holes in the wall," in the Capitol at Washington. The officers and men in the army and navy are liable to punishment for drunkenness by court-martial in the case of officers, and by summary proceeding in the case of privates. In the civil service any official, from highest to lowest, subject to suspension or dismissal for drunkenness, or for such indulgence as makes him insufficient or negligent.

The National Congress ought for the sake of its own reputation, to stop the clandestine supply of intoxicating drinks in the Capitol. That this could be done, no one doubts; and the people should demand it in a way that cannot be misunderstood. Exclude liquor entirely from the Capitol, and many of the disgraceful scenes which occur there from time to time will cease.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

—The Pittsburg *Leader* thinks this a case of the inveteracy of political habits: "When we a year or two ago had occasion to pay a small sum of money to a Harrisburg lobbyist for ordinary newspaper work, we were amazed to find that the only way he could take it was to have it enclosed in an envelope and left for him on a certain desk. He had been so long used to getting his money in this sort of way that he wolud have felt uncomfortable to have taken it in an open and straightforward manner."

CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

The Kansas Senatorship—Pomeroy Charged With Attempting to Secure His Election by Bribery—Exposure on the Eve of a Ballot—The Bribe Money Produced—John J. Ingalls Elected Senator—Pomeroy Arrested and Bailed.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, January 29.—The Legislature met in joint session at noon to vote for United States Senator. Long before the hour for assembling the galleries and stairways of the hall were densely packed with people of both sexes, and standing room could not be obtained within hearing or even in sight of the proceedings inside the hall. John J. Ingalls, of Atchison, was nominated, as agreed upon by a caucus of sixty members, as the fittest man to oppose Pomeroy. Senator York then proceeded to detail three alleged interviews between himself and Pomeroy. He said these interviews were held in pursuance of a plan agreed upon by himself and other prominent opponents of Pomeroy. The first one was on Friday night last, at which several persons were present, and during which the matter of the Ross letter was discussed. The second one was private, and at the solicitation of Pomeroy, on Monday night. At this Pomeroy offered him (York) $8,000 for his vote—$2,000 cash, $5,000 on Tuesday, and the remainder on Thursday. York accepted the offer and took $2,000. On Tuesday afternoon met Pomeroy again by agreement and received from him the $5,000 promised. York then produced a roll of bank bills from his pocket and said, "Here is the $7,000 paid to me by Pomeroy, which I now desire to place in the hands of the President of this joint convention."

At the conclusion of York's speech a motion was made for a recess till five o'clock in the afternoon, to give Pomeroy an opportunity to defend himself, which was defeated by a large majority and a motion to proceed immediately to ballot for Senator was carried amidst great excitement.

Before the Senate roll was finished it was clearly evident that Ingalls would carry the great body of the Legislature, both of the Pomeroy and anti-Pomeroy vote. The Senate stood—Ingalls 26; Lowe, 3; Harvey, 2; York, 1. The vote of the House stood—Ingalls, 89; Lowe, 3; Clark, 2; Robinson, 1; Kingman, 1; York, 1; blank, 1. Ingalls was declared elected and the joint convention adjourned.

Immediatly after adjournment, complaint was entered in the court against Pomeroy on a charge of bribery, and he was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear on Friday. This evening York was arrested on a charge of bribery and appeared for examination, when the case was dismissed and he was released. Pomeroy's friends say he denies York's charges in toto, and that he is preparing a statement regarding the matter for publication to-morrow. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Casta's Opera House to-night to celebrate the election of Ingalls. Speeches were made by Ingalls and others, and a series of appropriate resolutions passed.

New Advertisements.

KEARNEY'S EXT. BUCHU

Formerly with
H. T. HELMBOLD

KEARNEY'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the only Known Remedy for Bright's D[illegible] and has cured every case of Diabetes [illegible] has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and inflamation of the Kidneys [illegible] of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland and [illegible] Milky Discharges, and for [illegible] and [illegible] cate Constitutions of both Sexes attended with the following Symptoms: Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, [illegible] Body Eruption on the Face, [illegible] Lassitude of the System, etc.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life, after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children, etc.

In many affections peculiar to ladies the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy—As in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Sterility and for all complaints incident to the sex. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

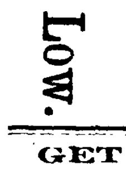
Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, Etc., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisinous matter.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

$1 00 per bottle or six bottles for $5 00, delivered to any address, secure from observation. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared by
KEARNEY & CO., 104 Duane St., N. Y.,
to whom all letters for information should be be addressed. feb5-ly

A. HANAUER,
BEAVER FALLS, BEAVER COUNTY, Pa.
DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, GENTS'
Furnishing and Fancy Goods, Furs, Hats, Caps,
Trunks, Valices and Notions.
Assortment always Complete and Prices very Low.
Beaver Falls, December 4, 1872-tf

GET THE BEST!
HOWE'S STANDARD
SCALES,



Sampson Standard Scales.
Also, Store & Baggage
Trucks, Patent Cash Drawers, and Grocer's Supplies SCALES REPAIRED.
W. A. McCLURG,
General Agents, 63 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Send for Circulars and Price List. [feb7;1y

Miscellaneous.

W. W. BARKER,
(Successor to Barker & Hasett &c.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS,
Engravings Lithographs, Plain and Colored Photographs, Passe Partouts, Mouldings and Picture Frames of all kinds, 67 Fifth Avenue, [illegible] doors above Smithfield St.,] Pittsburgh, Pa. [mar5'72-ly

Rochester Savings Bank.
JOHN V. M'DONALD,.........W. J. SPEYERER
GEO. C. SPEYERER,.........H. J. SPEYERER Cashier
SPEYERER & McDONALD
Dealers in exchange, Coin, Government Securities, make collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, receive money on deposit subject to check, and receive time deposits of one dollar and upward, and allow interest at 6 per cent.
By-laws and Rules furnished free by applying at the bank.
Bank open daily from 7 a. m. [illegible] and on Saturday evenings from 6 to [illegible]
REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO
L. H. Oatman & Co., Hon. J. S. R[illegible]
Algeo, Scott & Co. Orr & [illegible]
S. J. Cross & Co. Wm. Kennedy
Snieder & Wacks, John Sharp,
B. S. Ranger, R. B. Edgar
A. C. Hurst, Tradesmen's [illegible]
S. B. Wilson, Bank, [illegible]
jan15 tf.

LOCUST WOOD WANTED. A[illegible] son having Locust Wood for sale [illegible] of it by calling on the undersigned at [illegible] near Vanport, Beaver county, Pa. The wood must be suitable for paving purposes [illegible] least four inches in diameter. [illegible] deliver it on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road or on the Ohio river.
jan22-6w. [illegible]

Dry Goods.

SPEYERER & SONS
ARE RECEIVING
A LARGE and WELL-SELECTED
Stock of
NEW GOODS,
FROM THE EAST [illegible]
LOWEST CASH PRICES;
CONSISTING OF
DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
QUEENSWARE,
HOLLOWWARE,
ROPE AND OAKUM,
FAHNESTOCK'S
And the First [illegible]
WHITE LEADS,
PAINTS,
DRY AND IN OIL,
AND A LARGE STOCK OF [illegible]
ALSO,
[illegible] BARRELS
CANTON CITY [illegible]
ALSO,
[illegible] BARRELS FALCON FLOUR
ALSO,
[illegible] HOGSHEADS N. O. [illegible]
ALSO,
[illegible] BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES
ALSO,
[illegible] KEGS WHEELING NAILS
ALSO,
[illegible] TONS OF WHEELING IRON.
ALSO,
SPEYERER & SONS.
ROCHESTER, PA.
Apr. [illegible] 1872. [illegible]

A. HANAUER,
BROADWAY,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.
MILLINERY,
Fancy Goods.
LACES,
TRIMMINGS
NOTIONS
DRESS & CLOAK-MAKING
STAMPING AND
EMBROIDERY.
—THE—
Best Department
IN BEAVER COUNTY
And Prices Low.
dec4-tf

New-Goods! New-Goods!!
AT
A. C. HURST'S,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.
Being just returned from New York [illegible] phia, having purchased for cash a [illegible] ment of Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Cas[illegible] and all kinds of goods for gentlemen [illegible] Hats and Caps of the latest sty[illegible]
FLANNELS OF EVERY KIND
BLACK and COLORED ALPACAS
Large Stock of Fall Shawls:
NEW MILLINERY GOODS
Hats & Frames, Ribbons & Flowers
SCARFS, LEATHER B[illegible]
Embroidery of all kinds:
Wool Underwear for Ladies [illegible]
CARPETS!
A Complete Assortment of every Description of Carpets; [illegible] Latest Designs and Newest Styles of Coloring, Admirably suited to the Fall Season; of the best English, Brussels, and all kinds of Kidderminster.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
DRUGGETS, OIL-CLOTHS & TRUNKS
A large stock, to which I invite your attention, being determined to sell as low as any Pittsburgh House. A. C. HURST.
sep11;tf

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., February 5, 1873.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	38 00
½ column,....	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	60 00
1 column,....	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK.

Eighth Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	$2 00
25 additional copies or less	50
Fourth Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	3 00
25 additional copies or less	75
Half Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	5 00
25 additional copies or less	1 50
Full Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	8 00
25 additional copies or less	2 00
Bills in Equity five pages or less	15 00
Each additional page	2 00
Blanks, plain, one quire	2 00
Each additional quire	1 00

Other Job work at same rates.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 9.19; Mail, 2.37 p. m.; Evening Fast Line, 7.07.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7;40 a. m.; Accommodation 5.40 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Special Notice—Plantation Bitters	C
Special Notice G. A. Gaskee	39
Adv.—Brooks Sewing Machine Co	5½ sqs 1y
Special Notice—Brooks Sewing Machine Co	7-1y
Adv.—George P. Rowell & Co	6 sqs 4w
Special Notices—Wm. Robertson	16
Adv.—Kerney's Extract Buchu	6 ½sqs-1y
Adv.—J. B. Dyott M. D	1½ sqs 1y
Special Notice—Reymer Bauman & Co	10
Holloway's Pills & Ointment	C
Dr Keyser's Lung Cure	C
Adv.—Dauchy & Co	17½ sqs 4w
Special Notice—J. Weaver & Co	10

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the Juniper Tar Soap, as there are many worthless imitations made with common tar. nov20-3m

Last Wednesday morning was the coldest morning of the year, and for that matter the coldest for many years past. At day-light, the mercury was standing—in a southern exposure—at 19 degrees below zero. At a number of points in the west, it fell to 30 degrees below zero.

Free of Charge.—Call at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store, Beaver, Pa, and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, *free of charge.* It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promply returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it. nov29-1y

Winter, Winter, Winter.—For many years we have not had as severe a winter as the present one. Everywhere it seems to be cold, and more snow has fallen thus far than we remember to have seen for a great many years back. Cold however, as it has been here, the air has been more piercing and the "white mantle" much heavier in the far west. There cattle and human lives have been lost in great numbers, in consequence of the extreme rigors of winter. In the cities too, the poor are suffering and with aching hearts are waiting for spring to come.

☞ W. R. Elliot's Illustrated Plant and Seed Catalogue mailed free to all Applicants.

W. R. Elliot, No. 114 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa. jan29-4w

Some idea of the increase of iron production, in Mercer county and vicinity, may be formed from the fact that there are thirty-two blast furnaces in the Shenango valley, located as follows: Sharpsville, nine; Sharon, six; Wheatland, four; Middlesex, four; New Castle, eight; Wampum, one. Total capacity, 319,300

☞ The purest and sweetest *Cod Liver Oil* is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in the market. nov20-12t

The Internal Revenue office reports two hundred and sixty-nine distilleries in operation in the United States on the 1st inst., with a producing capacity of 59,638 gallons daily. An equitable distribution of this product would give about three drinks a day to each of the voters of the country.

For good buggies, wagons, carriages, spring wagons, sulkeys, buck-boards, &c., go to Ingraham Boyd's, near the depot, in Rochester. All orders promptly attended to. sept4;1y

"Give me," says the Rev. Robert Taylor, "the money that has been spent in drink, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman, and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house on every hill-side and in ever valley over the whole earth, a college in every State, and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; and will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness."

☞ Splendid Heavy Black Velveteen, at the very low price of $1.00 per yard, at the Cheap Store of W. A. Smith, Rochester. jan28-2w

That excellent Democratic paper, the Delaware *Herald* comes to us in a new dress, and greatly enlarged. Bro. Hurlburt is making a paper that deserves a very large patronage.—*Steubenville Gazette.*

The Mr. Hurlburt referred to by the *Gazette* is a son of our esteemed fellow citizen, Charles D. Hurlburt, esq.

☞ Extra heavy twilled flannel at twenty-five cents per yard; good shawls at one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) each; fine water proof at $1.25 per yard. Great bargains. Call early at the Cheap Store of W. A. Smith, Rochester. jan28-2w

More Farms Sold.—During the past week, Messrs Stevenson and Wittish disposed of two farms, one in Pulaski township containing 75 acres, for $7,-500, and the second one in Big Beaver township, containing 136 acres for $11,000. These gentleman are now in the front rank of real estate agents in this country, and their yearly sales of real estate amount to a sum that is almost fabulous. We are glad to see them prospering, as their prosperity exemplifies the use of printer's ink.

☞ Millinery Goods selling at a great sacrifice, at the Cheap Store of W. A. Smith, Rochester. jan28-2w

A Question in Arithmetic.—A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, sends that paper the following question, and asks its solution. Have we any rural arithmeticians in Beaver county who can solve it?

"John Smith, who was worth $4,500, when on his death bed was informed that his wife was about giving birth to a child, he at once sent for his attorney to write his will as follows: If the child is a boy the estate is to be divided equally between the mother and son, but if a girl the mother is to get two thirds and the daughter one third. Now, it so happened that the wife gave birth to twins, a girl and a boy. What is each one's share? An early answer is desirable.

The second Lecture of the Independent Course, will be delivered by Rev. Ira G. Bidwell, in Beaver, February 13, 1873. Tickets for sale at Orr & Cooper, 3d street, Beaver, Pa.

—"The lecture of November 2d, by Rev. Ira G. Bidwell, on the 'Secret of Personal Beauty,' was practical, honest, out-spoken, full of sharp, keen cuts at the follies and foibles of fashion, and of exaltation and praise of godliness and true living; these made people beautiful. The lecture was eloquently delivered and couched in manly, but amusing language, and his sentiments we would most emphatically endorse."—*Bath (Me) Journal.*

—"Prof. Bidwell's lecture on 'Beauty,' pleased every body. It was instructive, witty and eloquent, a model Lyceum lecture."—*Portsmouth (N. H.) Daily Chronicle.* Dec. 12, 1870.

—"Rev. Ira G. Bidwell, gave two very excellent lectures before the Institute describing in the first, in a humorous manner, the district school of 'lang syne,' pointing out its faults and remedies. In the evening he gave a brilliant lecture on 'The Secret of Personal Beauty.' "—*New Hampshire Sentinel (Keene, N. H.)* Nov. 24, 1870.

☞ The great *panic* in the money market, has brought down the prices in all kinds of goods at the Cheap Store of W. A. Smith, Rochester, Pa. jan28-2w

Kentucky is beginning to move in the matter of temperance. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature "to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous, malt and vinous liquors within the State."

Founded on a Rock!—The disappointed adventurers who have from time to time attempted to run their worthless potions against Drake's Plantation Bitters, vow that they cannot understand what foundation there is for its amazing popularity. The explanation is simple enough. The reputation of the world-renowned tonic is founded upon a rock, the Rock of Experience. All its ingredients are pure and wholesome. How, then, could tricksters and cheats expect to rival it with compounds of cheap drugs and refuse liquor, or with liquorless trash in a state of acetous fermentation? Of course the charlatans have come to grief. Their little game has failed. Their contempt for the sagacity of the community has been fitly punished. Meanwhile *Plantation Bitters* seem to be in a fair way of eventually superseding every other medical preparation in the class to which it belongs. In every State and Territory of the Union it is, to-day, the accepted specific for nervous debility, dyspepsia, fever and ague, rheumatism, and all ailments involving a deficiency of power,

Archibishop Bailey, of Baltimore, speaks plainly on the subject of the liquor traffic: "A real inspection of liquors would destroy two-thirds of intemperance. Any real good government should enforce such an inspection or stop the sale altogether, because the object of government is to protect the lives of citizens, and while it enforces stringent laws against the sale of decayed vegetables, it is far more important that it should hinder the sale of drinks which poison the blood and madden the brain."

Retributive Justice.—The widow of John Lay of Logan county, Ill., who broke his neck while intoxicated, has recovered $1,200 from the saloon keeper who sold him the fatal liquor.

Two Days of Prohibition.—During twelve hours on the day of our State election in October, and also on the day of the National election in November, the sale of intoxicating liquors *was prohibited.* The good results of this act are matters of note all over the State. The thing that some of our temperance men say "can't be done," *has been done.* If we can have prohibition two days in the year, why not three hundred and sixty-five? The good results were *very marked.* Will the gentlemen on the hill make them lasting; or better still, let the Constitutional Convention put prohibition in the new Constitution.—*Harrisburg Prohibitionist.*

Casualties.—One day last week a son of Phillip Selser, living near Clinton, this county, was kicked on the head by a mule. His injuries are very severe, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

At the Beaver Valley coal mines near Clinton, a few days previous, a youth by the name of Woods was riding a mule with harness on; the mule threw the lad, and his feet becoming entangled in the harness, the boy was dragged down a steep and rocky hill, injuring him so severely as to leave but slight hopes for his recovery.

A Beautiful Handwriting.—There are but few of our readers who would not like to acquire a rapid and beautiful handwriting, for there is no one accomplishment so highly prized as this. The business colleges of the country have afforded the best instruction in this branch and have succeeded in producing the most accomplished penman. The best penman in America to-day is Prof. Gaskell, Pres't of the Bryant & Stratton College of Manchester, N. H. There are few lovers of the beautiful art of penmanship who have not heard of this wonderful penman and many have seen specimens of his skill. His large specimens have attracted great attention in New York City and throughout the country where they have been placed on exhibition.

He is now engaged day and night sending out Copies for self-instruction which he writes himself expressly for applicants, so that any one can learn to write at the home fireside. These contain full printed instructions, and are put up in large heavy envelopes and sent by mail prepaid for $1.00 per package. They are all numbered and so fully explained that no one can fail to learn rapidly from them. They have been ordered by thousands—not by poor writers alone, but by the teachers of penmanship throughout the United States and Canada. Our readers would do well to write for a package, as nothing so complete, beautiful and useful for self-instruction will ever again be offered them.

Mr. Rutan last week offered the following resolutions and petitions in the Senate:

"That the clerk of the Senate be directed to furnish for the use of the Senate five hundred copies of a skeleton map of the state, with the number of taxables as ascertained by the last enumeration, and the population as ascertained by the last census. Agreed to.

Providing for the preparation and printing of a calendar of private bills. This resolution gave rise to considerable discussion, and attempts were made to amend it, but voted down. The resolution was finally adopted.

Miners of Beaver county, praying for further legislation for their protection. Also, of Angeline M'Murtrie, of Beaver county, praying for permission to adopt John M'Murtrie as her heir.

Amended—Joint resolution to provide for the payment of the expenses of the inauguration.

The Argus "steals" the following article from last Friday's Pittsburgh *Mail:*

The telegraph monopoly's bill, instructing our representatives in Congress to vote against the postal telegraph project, was neatly engineered in the State Senate by a rural editor, Hon. James S. Rutan, who knows about as much concerning cheap telegraphy as he does of the Chinese marks on a tea chest. The bill passed the Senate yesterday, and the only man who would not bend to the magician's rod was Senator Graham, whose love of honesty and practical good sense induced him to vote in the right and in the negative. These instructions are not the instructions of the people, but possibly of Mr. David, of Western Union, and Samuel F. Barr, esq., his brother-in-law and private secretary of Senator Cameron, for the postal telegraph project is directly in the interest of and for the people, and the people are in favor of and heartily desire it. The monopolists, and the ignorant who would crush out the spreading of intelligence, are opposed to the bill, and we are surprised to read that Senators Anderson and Humphreys voted for Rutan's nonsense.

Bars to Special Legislation.—The attention of the Pennsylvania Legislature, as well as the Constitutiona Convention, should be called to the provisions of the new Illinois Constitution, which prohibits the Legislature passing special laws in the following, among other enumerated cases:

Granting divorces.

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads and highways.

Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds.

Locating or changing county seats.

Regulating county and township affairs.

Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates and constables.

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village.

Regulating the rate of interest on money.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending charters for such purpose.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual, special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

In all cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

Our Senator and the "Archives."—Our Senator, as is generally known, was speaker of the Senate during the last term. A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* tells us what the "archives" mean, and what it cost the tax-payers of the State to keep the thing running last session. Here is his account of it:

"In this connection, it may not be amiss to state that the Hon. George H. Anderson, of your city, Speaker of the Senate, has carried out a determination formed before he took the chair, viz: of abolishing the "archives." To the uninitiated a word of explanation is necessary. Heretofore it has been the custom of the Librarian of the Senate to provide something for the thirsty members, which was not only dispensed in the rooms adjacent to the chamber, but finally found a hiding place in the little room back of the Speaker's desk, and here many of the members were wont to make frequent trips, not only in hours but out of hours of session. To the more temperate men in the Senate, the "archives" have long been an eyesore, and last year an attempt was made to do away with the obnoxious arrangement. It worked well for awhile, but finally the pressure became too heavy, and the "bottle" was fully and completely restored. And now, if you will turn to the report of expenditures for last session, you will discover that the "archives" cost the State something like $1,-200 for the session. Speaker Anderson having decided to abolish the institution notified the Librarian of his intentions, and informed him that no appropriation should be made to pay the expense of the same. This proved a "squelcher," to the infinite disgust of several of the members, who openly denounce Mr. Anderson. The Librarian is relieved by the order, but the supply might have been lessened to a considerable extent, had he been so disposed."

Temperance Hymns.

Tune—Balerma.

Intemperance, like a raging flood,
Is sweeping o'er the land;
Its dire effects, in tears and blood,
Are traced on every hand.

It still flows on, and bears away
Ten thousand to their doom;
Who shall the mighty torrent stay,
And disappoint the tomb?

Almighty God! no hand but Thine
Can check the flowing tide;
Stretch out Thine arm of power divine,
And bid the flood subside.

Dry up the source from whence it flows,
Destroy its fountain head;
That dire Intemperance and its woes
No more the earth o'erspread.

Liquor Men in the Field.—Last winter an act was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania and signed by the Governor, giving each ward, borough and township in the State, the right to decide by the vote of the people whether intoxicating drinks should be sold as a beverage, within its limits. This is commonly known as "Local Option," and is probably the most feasible mode of dealing with the liquor question, in the present state of public sentiment. Afterwards by means of a trick, some of the large cities in the State, such as Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, were excluded from the benefits of this law. It is not pretended that the enactment was perfect in all its parts, but it was a great advance on our previous legislation in this State concerning the subject, and prepared the way for a grand movement of all the friends of temperance and human well-being.

As might have been supposed the liquor interest was taken by surprise; no such action had been anticipated until it was too late to make any effective opposition at the last session of the Legislature. During the summer and fall the liquor men quietly completed their organization so as to operate on the present Legislature. It is said that at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been contributed to bring about the repeal of the law passed last winter. If even a small amount of the charges of venality brought againt the Legislature should be true, this sum of money, with the promise of a political influence, will be a powerful weapon in the hands of determined men, unless the present members should be vastly superior, in the aggregate, to those who have preceded them of late years. Indeed significant indications have already been given, that the friends of temperance have no time to lose, if they would not awake from comfortable sleep some morning, to be startled by the news that on the previous evening "Local Option" had been repealed, and that the liquor men were having things their own way. The result of the vote in Clearfield, Beaver Falls, New Brighton, and a few other places, has thoroughly aroused the liquor dealers, and they will leave no means untried, to accomplish their purposes.

The people have this matter entirely in their own hands. If every pulpit, every temperance organization, every newspaper, and every friend of good order, sobriety and human happiness, will speak out, the Legislature however disposed to yield to the demands of the liquor dealers, will not dare repeal the law in question, until a fair trial shall have been made of its merits. Every man who wishes to save the drunkard and stay the progress of temperance, should write at once to each Senator and Representative from his own district, entreating him to use his influence against the repeal of the law, if he would not forfeit the confidence reposed in him by the great body of his constituents. In this way a mass of influence can be brought to bear upon the Legislature, which all the money and supposed political power of the liquor men, will not be able to overcome. We occupy vantage ground now, and it would be perilous to lose it by sheer indifference. The obligations we are under to our children, to our fellow men, and to the highest interests of the commonwealth, demand immediate and persevering action. If we would not fail in the discharge of our duties as christians and citizens, we must meet the emergency with promptness and firmness of resolution, which will ensure success.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

The public will please remember Col. Conwell's lecture in the M. E. Church, Beaver, Pa., on Thursday evening. Single tickets 50 cents; tickets for the course of four lectures, $1.50 instead of $2.00 as heretofore annou[illegible]. No reserved seats. Tickets for sale at Orr & Cooper's, J. M. McCreery's, Beaver, and B. Mulheim's, Bridgewater.

By order of Committee.

What the Legislators Make.—Paxton, the Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, under date of January 25th, writes as follows touching the plundering of some of our legislators. Some of the persons named doubtless performed some little service for the money received; while others of them might just as well have stolen it at once. Here is what he writes.

The business of voting extra pay to legislators is not fully understood by the people, although the custom has long been in practice, and is a source of much evil and waste of public money. In the Auditor General's report for 1872, I find the following statements, which are interesting as proving how greatly a Senator's pay can be swollen by extra pay for services which are in no sense extra; for while a legislative session lasts the time of a legislator belongs to his constituents, which he covenants to occupy with work at a salary fully set down before he takes his oath of office. But to the figures, as I find them in the report referred to.

Under the head Expenditures of the Commonwealth, page 102, Senate, I find the following charges for extra services:

J. D. Davis	$1,000
Edwin Albright	1,000
J. S. Rutan	1,000
James Ellis	1,000
Charles R. Buckalew, for expenses incurred in the McClure-Gray contested election	5,500
Bill of the Washington House, Philadelphia, for board of members of that committee	1,811
Charles R. Buckalew, for services in the Gray-McClure case	600
J. D. Davis, do. do. do.	600
A. H. Dill, do. do. do.	600
A. H. Brodhead, do. do. do.	600
Harry White, do. do. do.	600
D. H. Finch, do. do. do.	600
D. Mumma, do. do. do.	600
James L. Graham, for services in the Evans investigation	500
Wm. A. Wallace, do. do. do.	500
B. B. Strang, for investigating the issue of fraudulent diplomas	500
D. M. Crawford, do. do. do.	500
J. M. Weakley, do. do. do.	500
D. A. Nagle do. do. do.	500
M. S. Humphreys, do. do. do.	500
E. Billingfelt, do. do. do.	500

In addition to these extras every Senator received his regular pay and mileage, and when a Senator went abroad he had his hotel bill paid. While a Senator was engaged in this extra service, as a matter of course he was not performing his regular duty, nevertheless his pay went on as usual, and the salary of certain Senators was doubled and tripled by this means. The gentlemen who charge these extras have precedent for the act, and are not the first legislators who have thus paid themselves.

Charleston, S. C. Jan., 29, 1873.

Brother Weyand.

After leaving Weldon the next place of importance or entitled to mention is Goldsboro, N. C., which was one of the principal operation points of the rebels during the war. It is beautifully located and has every advantage of being a nice town; but whilst nature has done its work nobly for the situation, the presence of the architect has been wanting; and its future growth and glory only await the advent of the progressing and invincible yankee; and a close observor cannot fail to see, in passing through this lovely, sunny clime, that it has been sadly neglected, and the once fostered *institution* of the south has left its shadow behind. The entire south seems to be, and really is, an undeveloped territory. Its mineral wealth is still a hidden treasure in the earth, whilst the surface has only been abused, and partially cultivated. The same fields have been worked for over half a century, in cotton, rice, sugar-cane and tobacco, without any change, rest, or fertilizing. In the Carolinas and Georgia, the soil is rich and productive, and all kinds of grain and vegetables can be raised in abundance, whilst grapes, apples, peaches, figs, and nearly all the northern fruits do well, and of the finest quality I have ever seen; it is also a fine stock raising country, and sheep are profitable to be kept and succeed finely, and if it is not the land of "milk," it is of "honey."

Real estate is much cheaper here than it is in the west, for the same quality of land—and especially the improved. The best chances and opportunities of getting a start and making money is, in the south at the present time; and whilst I have the greatest respect for the memory and philosophy of Mr. Greeley, and his advice to the young men of the north to "go west," I would say to the young man—if he is not already on his way, westward bound—to come south by all means, and the sooner the better, as the tide of emigration is already in this direction. The climate here in winter is perfectly delightful, whilst in the summer it is not as warm as it is in the north, besides not half the fuel is required, and any one who spends a winter here will never be satisfied to remain in a cold climate afterwards during the cold season. And now whilst I am informed that in Pennsylvania the snow is from one to five feet deep, the people here are making garden, and green vegetables are being sold in the market. We will eat our spring chickens before you set your hens.

But perhaps your readers would like to know if it is *safe* to live in the south. This I will answer in another letter, when I come to speak of the manner and customs of the people here.

Charleston, once the gayest city in the south, sits sad and lonely by the sea,—the destroying angel, or rather the "Swamp Angel," has written destruction upon its walls. The ruined part of the city (the result of the late war) has not been rebuilt, and perhaps will not for years to come,—the people here are in a bad fix. Property here is both *cheap* and *dear*, and a store room which would rent for $1600 before the war would not rent for over $200 now. A house and lot estimated to be worth fifty thousand dollars before the rebellion can now be bought for five thousand; but then it is assessed at the original value, and at a high rate, so that the purchaser would have to pay, say $500 in the shape of *taxes*, whilst he could have rented the premises for $200—and therefore it is cheaper to rent than to buy. A story is told of a man who bought the defences or batterries around Charleston for $300 which cost nearly two million, and subsequently ran away to get clear of paying the taxes. Charleston was formerly one of the principal shipping or commercial seaports of the south, but in the attempt to ruin the country she ruined or forever blasted her commercial interests.

A good natured merchant of Charleston, at the time of the war, tells the following characteristic and amusing story: During the war he said the people of the south were led to believe by the leaders in the rebellion, ("for they did not get any northern papers"), that every battle was a victory for the south, and that in a short time the north would be conquered, and the confederate bonds would then command a fabulous price, so he concluded to invest his all in bonds and make a fortune,—not so with his wife, however, for she was rather skeptical, and advised investing in real estate; but the strong mind prevailed, and he took his money (all gold) and purchased the coveted bonds. Well, what about the bonds, said I, after a pause. "Well" with a twinkle of the eye, and a smile, he said, "I have them yet." He still cherishes a faint hope that the time will come when the south will get control of the government, and redeem his paper. Yours, Atlantic.

Death of Dr. Eagleson.—Many of our readers in Western Pa., and other places, will be pained to learn that the Rev. John Eagleson, D. D. Pastor of Upper Buffalo church, Washington Presbytery, died on Friday, 24th inst., from an attack of eryslpelas, which developed itself in his eyes and head one week before. Dr. Eagleson graduated at Jefferson College in 1829, and was for forty years pastor of the same church. He will long be remembered as the Chairman of the Committee which prepared the report on Presbyterian Re-union of the great Philadelphia Convention in 1868. A full and more complete notice will appear in due time.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

Religious Revivals.—We mentioned a couple of weeks ago that an extensive revival of religion had taken place in the Presbyterian church of Bridgewater, (Rev. Jas. M. Shields, pastor) through which quite a number of persons had connected themselves with that branch of the Christian church.

We are gratified to learn now that Dr. Dempsey's congregation in the same village is in the midst of one of the most interesting and successful religious revivals witnessed in that congregation for many years. Over fifty persons have already joined the church, and the interest, instead of being on the wane, seems to be on the increase as the services progress. Quite a number of heads of families have been converted, and many others who had hitherto given the subject of religion little or no thought, have been made to see their sins, and in deep humility bow themselves before God. Dr. Dempsey has labored hard and diligently for his people, and the results as they are now manifesting themselves cannot fail to be exceedingly gratifying to himself and friends.

Unclaimed letters remaining in the Post-office at Rochester, Pa., Feb. 1st, 1873.

Wm. H. Anderson,
Rachel Belva,
George Burker,
Mary Duke,
Rev. H. A. Duboc,
Miss Mary Grata,
S. R. Johnston,
Joseph R. Kerr,
Mrs. Nerva Lais,
G. Lloyd,
O. D. McMillan,
Sarah J. Meybow,
Miss Cilla McCree—2
Miss Maggie Morgan,]

Richard Mullen,
Joseph P. Noss,
Mrs. Jane Patton—2
John Piersol,
Miss Mattie Prentiss
Miss Jennie Ragan 2
Frank Robjohn,
Valentine Schafer,
C. A. Smith & Son,
John F. Scott,
Clayton Sharp,
Johan Wehrs,
C. M. Wilcox—2

T. M. Taylor, P. M.

List of letters remaining in Beaver Post-office, Feb. 1st, 1873.

Mr. Michael Beirdon,
J. A. Cline,
H. C. Green—3,
Mr Josiah M Jackson
S. C. Kenney, esq.
Thos. Leonard,
Mr. Adam Menor,
Mrs. Powers, care Mr. Rice
John Riley,]

D. Clark,
Mrs. Margaret Davis,
J. M. Johnson esq
Loucks & Wood
Wm. Large,
Mr. D. G. Morgan,
Mr. John Roberts,

M. A. McGaffick, P. M.

Wanted—1,000 bushels Rye at Stone Mill, New Brighton. Wade Wilson. feb.5-2w

The quiet village of Homewood, situated in Big Beaver township, this county, is being refreshed by a breeze of excitement, caused by a Rochester company, engaged in opening a mine of iron ore near that village. The ore, of which about one hundred tons have been extracted, is said to be of excellent quality. A Youngstown campany are engaged in sinking a coal shaft in the same township. They have penetrated to the depth of thirty feet.

Wanted—1,000 bushels Rye at Stone Mill, New Brighton. Wade Wilson. feb.5-2w

The editor of the Argus does not appreciate the value of a knife containing a photograph view of the Lord's Prayer. Value depends upon use, and we suppose he had no particular need of that kind of a double-edged tool.—*Radical.*

—Yes, we have "need of that kind of a double-edged tool;" but what are we to think when we are told that Mr. Curtis desires and asks his friends to no longer put "Rev." to his name. Has he become ashamed of the "cloth", or does he regard himself as no longer fit to wear it? If the latter, and if he has fallen that much already since he put on the editorial harness, where will he be in the course of a year or two hence? Let him explain.

Domestic [illegible] the hardest, and domestic happiness is the purest. It is the mission of the *Domestic* Sewing Machine to upset the former and set up the latter. Robertson is the agent for it and knows all about it. Office on Second street, Beaver Falls.

Mr. John H. McKenzie, of Vanport, whose misfortune at a lime quarry at that place a couple of weeks, we mentioned in the last Argus, we regret to say now, died on last Saturday morning. He was buried on last Sabbath day, age about 64 years.

Interesting.—One of the most interesting things seen in this county for a long time, is now at Robertson's Office, Second St., Beaver Falls. It is a sewing machine that makes a business of doing just what one wants, and doing it so easily that it is a real comfort. There is something homelike in the very name of it—the "*Domestic.*"

Mrs. Presly, of Des Moines, sued a liquor dealer for selling liquor to her husband, and recovered $2,500 damages.

The "Christian Union" for 1873. This journal, whose editor is Henry Ward Beecher, has attained the largest circulation of its class in the world. The publishers have arranged for several serial tales by the most popular and famous American writers. Among the authors thus engaged, are Louisa M. Alcott, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Edward Eggleston, and Robertson Gray; a splendid list of contributors, including not only those who have heretofore written for the *Christian Union*; but also many others who are among the most eminent and attractive writers of England and America. The premium for the *Christian Union* for 1873, is a most exquisite French Oleograph entitled, "The Pet's Paradise," and is an admirable centerpiece for "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep." Every subscriber, for three dollars will receive the *Christian Union* for one year, the illustrated holiday number and the choice between the two picture premiums, viz; the charming pair of oil chromos, "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep," and the exquisite Oleograph, "The Pet's Paradise." J. S. Briggs is agent for Beaver county, but if orders are left at Rev. J. K. Miller's, Beaver, they will be attended to.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, of the Brooks Sewing Machine Co. of New York, they advertise, what is indeed a valuable invention, a first-class Sewing Machine for five dollars. feb.5-1y

How is this for Calves?—Mr. A. T. McKibben of Raccoon township, near Green Garden, has a cow, which about two months ago, gave birth to three heifer calves. The calves are still living and getting along finely.

It was only last week, we made mention of a calf over in that same vicinity, which, when one hour old weighed 91 pounds. If the Raccoon and Independence people can be beat raising big calves and plenty of them, we would like to hear of the facts.

Local Option.—At a regular meeting of the Beaver county citizens Executive Committee, held at the Court House, Feb. 1, the following action was had:

Resolved, That we sincerely deprecate any interference on the part of the present Legislature, with the Local Option law, until the same has been fairly and honestly tried by the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the separation of cities from the counties in which they are located, is calculated to defeat the object of said law and is an uncalled for concession to the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That we earnestly request our members of the House of Representatives and our Senate, to use their utmost efforts to defeat all attempts to alter the essential features of the law, until the people have voted upon the same.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this committee be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions, to our Senator and Representatives in the Legislature.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the different papers of the county. Adjourned to meet at the Court House in Beaver, on Friday evening, Feb. 14.

A Fair Exchange.—The Steubenville *Gazette* suggests that if the four Panhandle counties were annexed to Pennsylvania, and the remainder of the State annexed to old Virginia, the squabbles about removing the Capital would cease. We are not sure but there are something in this as a basis for compromise with our Charleston brethern. If they will let the Panhandle go to Pennsylvania, to whom it belongs naturally geographically and politically, we will agree that Charleston may keep the Capital forever and a day. We call the attention of the Panhandle delegation at Charleston to the matter, and suggest that the proposition be put in shape.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 27th, 1872.

A. Parker, Esq., Pontiac, Mich.

I have subjected to a careful analysis a package of White Lead, branded "Beymer, Cauman & Co.'s Stricly Pure White Lead." Pittsburgh, Pa., and find it to be as represented, a strictly pure article, free from all admixture. Yours, &c.,

Samuel P. Duffield, Ph. D.,
Consulting Chemist.

"Embolism"—What is it?—Will some reader of the Argus be so kind as to inform the writer what this horrible disease is, which the papers say terminated the mortal existence of the Emperor of France? Will some physician give its diagnosis? and oblige

Enquirer.

One day last week, the wife of Mr. Joseph McClurg, of Greene township, gave birth to a fine boy. Mr. McClurg boasted that he was 78 years older than his son.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Wherefore submit to medical experiments when it is an assured truth that in every climate, and under every state of circumstances, these remedies cure all external and internal diseases? Sold 78 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Price 25 cents per box or pot. Ask for new style; the old is counterfeited.

Consumptives, Consider!—Let us advise you by every consideration that is apt to have force and weight with men, by all means, if you have any disease of a consumptive tendency, Bronchitis, Catarrh, or Asthma, to try a bottle or two of that world-renowned medicine, known under the name of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. It will cure the first stages of Consumption without fail: it will often cure it in its last stages. It has rescued many a one from the jaws of death. It has arrested Consumption hundreds of times in its incipiency.

It is sold at the Doctor's great medicine emporium and office for the cure of Chronic and Lung diseases, at 187 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price $1.50 per bottle. An essay on Chronic and Lung diseases, sent free, on application.

Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the Female Department of the North-western University, located at Evanston, Illinois, lectured on last Monday evening in the U. P. Church of Beaver. Her subject was entitled "The New Chivalry." Miss Willard is a cultured lady, and having traveled extensively in the old world, she is enabled to tell an American audience a good many new things. She contrasted the lot of woman there, with her lot here, and her conclusions were in no sense derogatory to the character of brother Jonathan.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

Office of Pittsburgh Commercial
Saturday, February 1, 1873.

APPLES—The market is overstocked and prices are weaker. Sales choice at $2 00a2 10. Receipts 49 dols.

APPLE BUTTER—Demand active at 50a60c per gallon as to quality.

BUTTER—Receipts 56 packages. There is no quotable change in prices. Prime to choice roll commands 25a28c, medium to good 18a21c; common 9a10 ℔ ℔.

BEANS—choice white navy $2 50a2 75; inferior $2 ℔ bush.

BROOM CORN—Prices nominally 4½a7c, as to quality and condition.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts, bacon, pieces 2,690; pieces 63. Dealers report a fair trade demand The following are the figures at which actual sales are made: Sugar cured hams 13½c; sugar cured shoulders 7½c; plain shoulders 6½c; rib sides 8c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 11½c dried beef 18c; mess pork $14 50; ham sausage 19c; leaf lard, in tierces 9c; half bbls 9½c; pails 10½c; pigs feet, half bbls, $4 40; kegs $2 20; Receipts—Bacon, tierces 25.

CHEESE—Receipts light and prices unchanged. We quote as follows: N. Y. Goshen 16½c℔; Ohio Goshen 14a15c. Dairy 12a12½c; Ohio Factory, round lots 13½c. jobbing lots 14a14½c.

CRANBERRIES—Dealers report a fair demand for Sackett's and Carey's at $14@15℔bbl; cultivated and common $9a11a13

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, car lots, 17½a17¾c, with the usual advance from stores.

COUNTRY MEATS—Sales ham at 8c; clear sides 6½c; shoulders 5½c. Lard 7a7½c℔ ℔.

DRESSED HOGS—The ruling of the market is 5a5½c ℔ ℔.

EGGS—We continue to quote fresh eggs at 36a38c, though some dealers hold them at 40c; pickled 25a28c. Owing to the high rates asked the demand is light.

FLOUR—Receipts 2,471 bbls. There is a steady demand and dealers report some difficulty in filling orders. There are no changes either in mill or store rates. We quote as follows—Stores: $8-25 for spring wheat Minnesotas, and $9 50 for red winter, Mills: $9 to $10 20. Oat meal $8. Corn meal scarce at $3 25

HAY—Supply light and market dull; sales baled on track at $25a30; loose hay in Allegheny market 30a35℔ton.

HONEY—Market quiet, with small sales at 35@40c ℔ ℔.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 25a4 75 ℔ bbl.

HOPS—Market active at 55a60c for 18-71s; 1870s not wanted.

LIME—We are reported sales Cleveland white at $2 ℔ ℔; Eastern 1 75.

MILL FEED—Prices are lower. We quote bran at 90a95 ℔ cwt.; middlings $1 10a1 25.

MINCE MEAT—Choice brands 12c ℔ ℔.

ONIONS—Yellow $5 50a6; red $4a4 50. The stocks are light and prices active.

POTATOES—Sales in a jobbing way at 80a85c ℔ bushel.

SEEDS—We quote clover seed at $5 25 a5 50; timothy seed $3 25a3 50: flaxseed $1 90a1 95 per bushel.

BEAVER MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 75@1 85
Oats " "	40@ 45
Corn " "	55@ 65
Rye " "	70@ 75
Buckwheat per bushel	85@ 90
Flour per sack	3 30@3 40
Butter per pound	30@ 35
Lard " "	10@ 12
Tallow " "	8@ 10
Eggs per dozen	30@ 35
Chickens per pair	40@ 50
Chickens, dressed, per pound	12@ —
Potatoes per bushel	70@ 80
Honey per pound	22@ 25
Onions per bushel	1 25@1 75
Apples, green, per bushel	50@ 60
Beans per bushel	2 75@3 00

Beef—hind quarter, 8 cents; fore quarters 6, ℔ ℔.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED BY WILSON.

White Wheat,	$1 65a70
Old Wheat,	1 70
New Wheat,	1 60
Rye,	80
Corn,	55
Oats,	38
Buckwheat,	90

MARRIED.

EWING—COOPER—By Rev. D. K. McKnight, Dec. 9, 1872, Mr. John S. Ewing of Frankfort Springs, to Miss Mary A. Cooper, of Clinton, Allegheny Co. Pa.

DIED.

JOHNSTON—At the residence of Thomas Mckinley, esq., Beaver, on Wednesday night, January 29th, Mrs. Harriet J. Johnston, daughter of W. P. and Melissa P. Alcorn; aged thirty-four years.

New Advertisements.

AVOID QUACKS AND IMPOSTORS.

No Charge for Advice and Consultation.

Dr. J. B. Dyott, Graduate of *Jefferson Medical College*, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs, (which he has made an especial study) either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables him to treat disease with success. Cures guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letters describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to prepay postage.

Send for the *Guide to Health*. Price 10 cents.

J. B. DYOTT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon,
feb5-1y1 104 Duane St., New York.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary to the estate of W. H. Powers, deceased, late of the borough of New-Brighton, in the county of Beaver, Pa., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said borough, therefore, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby requested to make known the same to the undersigned without delay; and all those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

nov27-6w1 W. S. MORLAN, Ex'r.

Rowell & Co.'s Advertisements.

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE!! We will pay all Agents $40 per week in cash who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address
A. COULTER & CO, Charlotte, Mich.

$5 To $25 Per Day-Agents Wanted to sell a Beautiful Portrait, in oil Colors, of the Hero of Gettysburg, the late Maj. Gen. Geo. G. Meade. Send $1 for outfit, or 25 cts. for sample. CROSSCUP & WEST, 702 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GLISCH'S IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MUSTARD.—Wholesale to the trade. Single cans sent postpaid, on receipt of $1 00. W. HERMAN T. FRUEAUFF, Reading, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00.

Organic Law Of The Sexes. Conditions which impair virility—positive and negative electricity—proof that life is evolved without union—effect of tobacco—influence of fish and phosphoric diet—modern treatment of pelvic diseases, stricture and varicocele, and arrest of development; ten lectures to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., 43 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.: 64 pages, 25 cents. "Every line from the pen of Dr. Dixon is of great value to the whole human race."—Horace Greeley.

SEND 25 CENTS FOR THE

ADVERTISERS' GAZETTE,

A book of 128 pages, showing how, when and where to advertise, and containing a list of nearly 3,000 newspapers, with much other information of interest to Advertisers. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, 41 Park Row, New York. feb5-4w

New Advertisements.

$5 A VALUABLE INVENTION! $5

AN ENTIRELY NEW

SEWING MACHINE!

FOR DOMESTIC USE.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.

With the New Patent Button Hole Worker.

The most simple and compact in construction.

The most durable and economical in use.

A model of Combined strength and beauty.

Complete in all its parts, uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, Self Threading, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates by wheel and on a table. Light Running, Smooth and noiseless like all good high priced machines. Has patent check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch (finest and strongest stitch known) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread.

The best mechanical talent in America and Europe, has been devoted to improving and simplifying our Machines, combining only that which is practicable, and dispensing with all complicated surroundings generally found in other machines.

Special terms and extra inducements to male and female agents, store keepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our new machines on exhibition and sale. County rights given to smart agents free. Agent's complete outfits furnished without any extra charge. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing terms, testimonials, engravings, &c., sent free.

Address

BROOKS SEWING MACHINE CO.,

No 1329 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

feb5-1y

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership between J. M. McCreery and Mrs. J. K. Sanderson, under the firm of J. M. McCreery & Co. was dissolved on the 20th day of January, 1873. Mrs. J. K. Sanderson retiring.

All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid to J. M. McCreery, who will continue the business at the old stand, Beaver, Pa.

J. M McCREERY,
jan29-3w Mrs. J K. SANDERSON.

Auditor's Notice.

In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county in the matter of the account of John Reeves, administrator of the estate of Ellen Costelloe, deceased.

(SEAL) And now to wit, January 24th 1873, on motion of E. B. Daugherty, attorney for parties in interest, the Court appointed Joseph F. Dunlap esq. an Auditor to make distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of said administrator as shown by his account, to and among those legally entitled thereto. From the record

Attest— JOHN C. HART, *Clerk.*

The auditor above named will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in the Court House, on the 19th day of February 1873 at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where they may attend.

jan29-3w J. F. DUNLAP, *Auditor.*

FARM FOR SALE

262½ ACRES

The undersigned, Executors of John Young, deceased, will offer at public or private sale, March 4th, 1873, on the premises, the well known "JOHN YOUNG Farm" of 262½ acres as a whole, or in tracts to suit purchasers. This is a valuable grain-producing farm, in an excellent farming and grain-producing district, is well watered, has good buildings, and plenty of good fruit; on public roads; is convenient to market, churches, schools, mills, and is underlaid with an excellent quality of BITUMINOUS COAL. The property is situate at Achor, Columbiana county, Ohio, 4 miles south of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., and is also immediately upon the lines of the proposed Painsville, Youngstown and Ohio River, and Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railroad. For terms or information concerning the property, address

WM. LAIR, Columbiana, Columbiana Co., Ohio, or call upon P. Y. BROWN, near the premises.

WILLIAM LAIR, } *Executors.*
P. Y. BROWN, }

jan28-3w

FOR SALE,

A Fresh Cow and Calf,

nov20-tf.] Inquire at this office

The Largest and Best Stock of

FURNITURE

WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Of our own Manufacture, will be found

At the Mammoth Furniture Establishment of

C. C. HAMMER & SONS,

The newest and most approved styles of Fine and Medium Furniture, in larger variety than any other house, at very reasonable prices. Persons furnishing houses would do well to write for our new circular, or when in Pittsburgh, we respectfully solicit a visit to our warerooms. Don't forget the place.

46, 48 & 50 Seventh Av., Pittsburgh.

We challenge the world for prices in the same quality of material and workmanship of our goods

☞ Cut this out. ☜ nov20;3m

Best Thing in the West.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

LANDS!

THREE MILLION ACRES

Situated in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!

Eleven Years' Credit. Seven per Cent. Interest. 22½ per cent. reduction to settlers who improve.

A FREE PASS TO LAND BUYERS!

THE FACTS about this Grant are Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one-fourth; Rich Soil and Splendid Climate; short and mild Winters; early planting, and no wintering of Stock; plenty of Rainfall, and just at the right season; Coal, Stone and Brick on the line; Cheap Rates on Lumber, Coal, &c; no lands owned by Speculators; Homestead and Pre-emptions now abundant; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route; Poducts will pay for Land and Improvements.

It is the Best Opportunity Ever Offered to the Public, through the recent completion of the road. For circulars and information, address,

A. E. TOUZALIN,
Or........... Manager Land Dep't.
TOPEKA, KAN.

jan29-2mos.

Executors Sale!

House and lot in Beaver Falls!

The undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of MARTHA J. McMURTRIE, late of Hanover township, in the county of Beaver, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, or out-cry, on the premises, on

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1873,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., The following Real Estate of said decedent, viz: All that parcel or lot of ground, situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being No. 97 in Patterson's plan of lots in said borough; bounded north by Oak alley; east by lot No. 98; south by Linden street, and west by lot No. 96, being forty feet wide on said Linden street, and extending back of equal width 115 feet to Oak alley aforesaid, and on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, 24x18 feet, with 5 rooms, with cellar underneath half of same, and all necessary outbuildings; good cistern with pump; lot enclosed. TERMS made known on day of sale. For particulars, inquire of or address ROBERT GORSUCH, Executor, Service, Pa., or RICE, WILSON & MOORE, Beaver, Pa. [January 11, 1873.

J. Weaver & Co.'s Advertisements.

"The Christian Graces." | Faith HOPE CHARITY.

"And now abideth Faith, Hope, and Charity; these three, but the greatest of these is Charity."

Nothing has appeared in religious art for a long time so pure, and tender, and beautiful, as this new picture. The grouping of the figures is grace itself; and the countenances of such heavenly sweetness, that it seems as if the artist must have seen them in a vision.

This rare and elegant $5 line and stipple steel engraving is *sent free* to every subscriber to "*Arthur's Illustrated Home Magazine* for 1873." Price of Magazine, $2.50 a year. Sample number 15 cents.

LOCAL CANVASSING AGENTS wanted everywhere. Large commissions and territory guaranteed. Send for Agent's Confidential Circular. You can hardly show the "*Christian Graces*" to any person of taste or religious feeling without getting a subscriber. Address

T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

IRON and TIMBER LANDS

For Sale.

I herewith offer for sale two of the best and most valuable Iron Properties in the State of Tennessee. One tract about 5 miles below Fort Donelson, containing

10,000 ACRES,

known as the "*Iron Mountain Furnace Lands*," with abundance of rich Ore, Wood and Limestone, and within ¼ to ½ mile of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, also including about 20 *Small Farms.*

The Other Tract fronts a mile on the Tennessee river, near Fort Henry, including

8,000 ACRES,

part of which is rich river bottom, the balance covered with the best kind of timber, such as White and Black Oak, Poplar, Hickory, Maple, Ash, &c, &c.; underlaid with the best of Ore. Both tracts are in Stewart County.

ALSO,

Two valuable Tracts of Timber Land in Houston county, one of 1,870 acres, within half a mile of the Louisville and Memphis R. R., and 1½ miles east of the County Seat. One other tract half a mile west of the County Seat, with the Railroad passing through one corner, containing 950 acres. Both of these tracts have a large amount of White Oak and Yellow Poplar Timber, and well adapted for farming.

ALSO,

Several Farms in Dickson County, on the North Western R. R.

Any of the above Properties are as represented, with good Titles to each. Any of the above lands can be bought at one-half their value, and other good property will be taken as part pay if desired. For full description call on or address

C. BERINGER,

DEALER IN REAL ESTATE,

jan8-4w1 116 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOUSE ESTABLISHED 1824.

JACOB B. HUBLEY........ALEX. P. HAY.

Jacob B. Hubley & Co.

CONFECTIONERS,

Ladies & Gentlemen's Ice Cream & Dining Rooms

Library Building, 195 Penn Ave, Pittsburgh.

Parties, Weddings, and Banquets furnished to any accessible point by rail. Prompt attention to mail orders for everything in the trade. jan29-4w

ARIZONIA

DIAMONDS

—SET IN—

SOLID 14 KARAT GOLD.

WARRANTED.

Watches And Jewelry

Of Every Description.

No. 38 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH. jan29-2w.

"How's Your Health."

If you would be well and strong, study the Laws of Life and Health, by reading "THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH," the best health journal published—not the organ of any business or institution, but an independent, earnest educator of people, in all that pertains to the PRESERVATION and REGAINING of health. Only $2 a year, 20 cts, a number; and the

ANXIOUS MOTHER,

a splendid OIL CHROMO, price $5 given to every subscriber. Our Chromos are now ready for DELIVERY. If sent by mail, mounted and varnished, ready for framing, 30 cents extra must be sent for each picture. Agents wanted at once in every town. Cash Commissions given. Address at once, S. R. WELLS, publisher, 389 Broadway, New York. jan29-4w

Miscellaneous.

Orphans' Court Sale.

House and Lot in the Borough of Freedom.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of George Mohr, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain piece of land situate in the Borough of Freedom, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania; being lot No. 17 and the east half of lot No. 16 in the general plan of lots in said borough, and bounded on the north by Main Street, east by lot No. 18, south by Wolf Alley, and west by west half of lot No. 16; being 90 feet in front on Main Street, and extending back 100 feet to Wolf Alley; on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house.

TERMS:—The whole of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of sale by the Court.

JOHN MENGEL, Executor.

January 29, 1873. 3w

JNO. P. DEAN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

HARDWARE,

No. 81 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

American, English, and German Cutlery; Spencer & Nicholson Files; Disston's Saws, and Boynton's Lightning Saws; Beatty's and Yerke's and Plumb's Hatchets; Eastern Manufactures and Pittsburgh Novelty Locks and Latches; Mann's, Lippincott's and Graff's Axes: Axes' and Rowland's Shovels, Blacksmiths' Tools; Ohio Tool Co's Planes; Coil, Trace and other chains; New London W. B. Globe, National and other Horse Nails; Fire Irons, Stands, Shovels and pokers; Practical Clothes Wringers, and a full line of general Hardware at the LOWEST Market RATES.

Agent for Park Bros. & Co's Steel. oc.16;6m

☞ READ OUR OFFER. ☜

A BEAUTIFUL

$5 Chromo For Nothing!

"Early Morn," and "The Young Foragers,"

We will present one of the above beautiful Chromos to each subscriber to either of the following Papers or Magazines:

Harper's Weekly, $4.	New York Weekly, $3
Frank Leslie, $4.	New York Ledger, $3.
Harper's Bazar, $4.	Fireside Companion, $3
Leslie's Ladies' Mag. $4	Saturday Night, $3
Harper's Magazine, $4.	Phrenological Journal $3
Moore's Rural New Yorker, $4.	American Volunteer, $3.
	Prairie Farmer, $3.
Hearth and Home, $4.	Scientific American, $3.
Godey's Lady's Book $3	Peterson's Magazine, 2.
Waverly Magazine, $5.	Address all orders to—

Pittsburgh Supply Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. sept18:3m

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

A Serial Story By Dr. HOLLAND. New Story By SAXE HOLM. A Long Story from BRET HARTE. BRILLIANT ARRAY of CONTRIBUTORS.

CLARENCE COOK *On Furniture & Decoration.*

R. H. STODDARD *On Authors.*

Extraordinary Inducements to New Subscribers; 500 Pages for $1001 &c. &c.

The Publisher's of *Scribner's Monthly*, in their Prospectus just issued, promise for the ensuing year a more brilliant array of contributors, and an increase in the variety and beauty of its illustrations, already conceded by the critics to be "*finer than any which have hitherto appeared in any American magazine.*"

Dr. Holland, the editor, will write the serial story of the year, which will be autobiographical in form, and will be illustrated by Miss Hallock. It is entitled *Arthur Bonnicastle*, and will deal with some of the most difficult problems of American Life. It will be commenced in the November Number.

There will be a new story by Saxe Holm, *The One-Legged Dancers.*

Bret Harte, the *best writer* of short stories now living, will contribute a characteristic story, entitled *The Epic of Fiddletown*, which will be illustrated by Sheppard.

R. H. Stoddard will write a series of entertaining papers about *Authors, their Personal Characteristics, Home Life, Families, Friends, Whims and Ways.* A series of *Portraits of Living American Writers*, is also promised.

Clarence Cook will write about *Furniture*, & *the Decoration of American Homes.* These papers will be eminently practical as well as artistic, and will be illustrated with designs and sketches by numerous artists in addition to those which the writer himself will furnish.

Among those who will contribute are—Hans Anderson, Bryant, Bushnell, Eggleston, Froude, Higginson, Bishop Huntington, Bret Harte, John Hay, H. H., Macdonald, Mitchell, Miss Phelps, Steadman, Stockton, Stoddard, Celia Thaxter, Warner, Wilkinson, Mrs. Whitney, besides a host of others.

The editorial control and direction of the Magazine will remain in the hands of Dr. Holland, who will continue to write "*The Topics of the Time,*" which the New York *Independent* says "are more widely quoted than any similar papers in any American magazine."

Watson Gilder will write "*The Old Cabinet;*" as hitherto. Prof. John C. Draper conducts the Department of "*Nature and Science.*" The Departments of "*Home and Society,*" and "*Culture and Progress,*" will engage the contributions of more than a score of pens on both sides of the Atlantic. The *Watchman and Reflector* says: "Scribner's Monthly for September is better than usual, which indicates a useless waste of editorial brains and publisher's money, for the Magazine was good enough before!" And yet the publishers *promise to make it still better for the coming year!*

The subscription price is $4.00 a year, with special rates to Clergymen, Teachers, and Postmasters.

The following *Extraordinary Inducements* are offered to subscribers:

For $5.50 the Publishers will send, or any Bookseller or Newsdealer will supply, the magazine for one year, and twelve numbers of Vols. III and IV, containing the beginning of Mrs. Oliphant's Serial, "At His Gates"; for $7.50 the Magazine for one year, and the 24 back numbers from the beginning; for $10.50 the Magazine for one year, and the 24 back numbers *bound* (4 vols.), charges on bound vols. paid. This will give nearly 5000 pages of the choicest reading, with the finest illustrations, for $10.50, or nearly 500 pages for a dollar! and will enable every subscriber to obtain the series from the first. Special terms to Dealers, Clergymen, and Teachers. SCRIBNER & CO.,

oct30;3m 654 Broadway, N. Y.

Dauchy & Co's Advertisements.

Money Easily made with our Stencil & key-check outfit. Circulars free Stafford M'f'g Co. 66 Fulton St New York. feb5-4w

Agents wanted for the new and startling book, The Devil in History, by the author of "God in History." Illustrated by Dore and Nast, endorsed by eminent divines. E. B. TREAT, Pub., 805 Broadway, N. Y.

Agents, THE FASTEST SELLING BOOK in the market is T. S. ARTHUR'S THREE YEARS IN A MAN-TRAP. Selling nearly ten thousand a month: Circulars free. J. M. STODDART & CO., Publisher, Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

PROF. FOWLER'S GREAT WORK

On Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Inter-Relations; Love, its Laws, Power, etc. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO. Phila., Pa.

AGENTS! IT SELLS QUICK among all classes. Old people, the middle-aged, those who are just entering life, and youth, of both sexes, buy and read with the greatest profit

MY JOLLY FRIEND'S SECRET,

DIO LEWIS' last and best Book.

It is meeting with the greatest success; and there is *Money in it.*

Send for our circulars, &c., which are sent free. GEO. MACLEAN, Phila. 4w

The immense sale, 10000 IN ONE MONTH of our Livingstone 20 yrs in Afriac is having, PROVES it above all others the book the MASSES WANT. It goes like WILDFIRE Over 600 pages, only $2 50. More Agents Wanted.

Notice.—Be not deceived by misrepresentations made to palm off high-priced inferior works, but send for circulars and see PROOF of statements and great success of our agents. Pocket companion, worth $10, mailed free. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom St., Phila.

Agents Wanted.—The most liberal terms ever offered. Explorations in Africa. The Discoverer

DISCOVERED.

The adventures of a most adventurous life. A large octavo volume, splendidly illustrated. Contains incidents of the wonderful career of the Great Traveler, the Country Animals, Natives Hunting, &c. The best digested Cyclopedia of African Knowledge and Livingstone's Explorations ever published. Full account of How Stanley Found Livingstone. The only book endorsed by the Press. Send $1 for outfit, or write W. Flint & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Mass.

DON'T BE DECEIVED, But for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, and bronchial difficulties. use only

Wells' Carbolic Tablets.

Worthless Imitations are on the market, but the only Scientific preparation of Carbolic Acid for Lung diseases is when chemically combined with other well known remedies, as in these TABLETS, and all parties are cautioned against using any other.

In all cases of irritation of the mucus membrane these TABLETS should be freely used, their cleansing and healing properties are astonishing.

Be warned, *never neglect a cold*, it is easily cured in its incipient state, when it becomes chronic the cure is exceedingly difficult, use Wells' Carbolic Tablets as a specific.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St. N. Y.
Sole agent for the United States. Send for Circular. Price 25 cents a box. 4w

Crumbs of Comfort

The Ladies' Friend. Ask your grocer for it.

BARTLETT'S BLACKING

Always gives satisfaction. Try it.

PEARL BLUE

for the laundry has no equal.—SOLD BY GROCERS. H. A. BARTLETT & Co., 115, 117 N. Front st., Philadelphia, 143 Chambers st., N. Y. 43 Broad st., Boston. 4w

Agents Wanted for SAINTS AND SINNERS OF THE BIBLE.

Its Patriarchs, Kings, Prophets. Rebels, Poets Priests, Heroes, Women, Apostles, Politicians Rulers and Criminals. Genial as Poetry and exciting as Romance. Its execution is faultless. Its illustrations are magnificent. It is just the book for the masses, or all who love History, the Study of Character, or Cheerful reading. Extra terms to Agents. Send for circular. Also, Agents wanted for the People's Standard Bible, with 550 Illustrations. Our own Agents, and many Agents for other Publishers, are selling this Bible with Wonderful success, because it is the most popular edition published. Canvassing books free to working Agents. Addhess, ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; Springfield, Mass; or Chicago, Ill.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN

JURUBEBA

BLOOD PURIFIER

is unequaled by any known remedy. It will eradicate, extirpate and thoroughly destroy all poisonous substances in the blood and will effectually dispel all pre-disposition to billious derangement.

Is there want of action in your Liver & Spleen? Unless relieved at once, the blood becomes impure by deleterious secretions, producing scrofulous or skin diseases, Blotches, Felons, Pustules, Canker, Pimples, &c.

Have you a dyspeptic stomach? Unless digestion is promptly aided the system is debilitated with loss of vital force, Poverty of Blood, Dropsical Tendency, General Weakness or Lassitude.

Have you weakness of the Intestines? You are in danger of Chronic Diarrhœa or the dreadful Inflammation of the Bowels.

Have you Weakness of the Uterine or Urinary Organs? You must procure instant relief or you are liable to suffering worse than death.

the system in perfect health or you are otherwise in great danger of malarial, miasmatic or contagious diseases.

Are you dejected, drowsy, dull, slugish or depressed in spirits, with head-ache, back-ache, coated tongue, and bad tasting mouth?

For a certain remedy for all of these diseases, weaknesses, and troubles; for cleansing and purifying the vitiated blood and imparting vigor to all the vital forces; for building up and restoring the weakened constitution, USE

JURUBEBA,

which is pronounced by the leading medical authorities of London and Paris "the most powerful tonic and alterative known to the medical world." This is no new and untried discovery, but has been long used by the leading physicians of other countries with *wonderful* remedial results.

Don't weaken and impair the digestive organs by cathartics and physics; they give only temporary relief; indigestion, flatulency, and dyspepsia, with piles and kindred diseases, are sure to follow their use.

Keep the blood pure and health is assured.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., New York,
Sole Agent for the United States.
Price $1 per bottle. Send for circular. jan.8-4w

BRIGGS & BROTHER'S

ILLUSTRATED

Floral Work!

FOR JANUARY, 1873, NOW OUT. Issued as a Quarterly. The four numbers sent to any address, by mail, for 25 Cents. The richest and most instructive Illustrated and Descriptive Floral Guide ever published. Those who ordered Seeds last year and were credited with 25 cents, will receive the four Quarterlies for 1873. Those who order Seeds this year will be credited with a subscription for 1874. The January number contains nearly 400 Engravings, Two Superb Colored Plates, suitable for framing, & also Tinted Plates of our gorgeous Floral Chromos; information relative to Flowers, Vegetables, &c., & their cultivation, & all such matter as was formerly found in our Annual Catalogue. You will miss it if you order SEEDS before seeing Briggs & Bro's. Quarterly. We challenge comparison on quality of Seed and prices and sizes of packets. Our "Calender Advance Sheet and Price List for 1873," sent free. Address, BRIGGS & BROTHER, Seedsmen and Florists, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

WANTED.—A reliable and intelligent man of good address, to engage in a desirable and lucrative business producing from $1,500 to $5,000 per year. Address J B FORD & Co., New York, Boston; Chicago; or San Francisco.

WANTED. IF YOU WISH TO BUY A SEWING MACHINE for family use, or act as an agent, address WASHINGTON SEWING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass. jan15-4w

TO BOOK CANVASSERS.

A NEW WAY of running a book. Can sell thousands. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO., 129 East 28th St., New-York City. jan15-4w

PSYCHOMANCY or SOUL-CHARMING. How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess. Free by mail for 25c., together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies &c. A queer, exciting book, 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAMS & Co. publishers, Phila. 4w

$200 Agents Wanted for best selling Picture's Maps and Charts. Also, for our Sewing Silk and Linen Thread. $100 to $200 cleared per month by good, active Agents. Apply at once to D L GUERNSEY, Concord, N. H. 4w

Warren Range

First Premium Am. Inst. 1871.

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Gender Guard, Dumping and shaking grate Direct Draft. FULLER, WARREN & Co., 236 Water street, N. Y. jan15-4w

Selffeeder BASE Stewart Burner

IMPROVED, UNRIVALLED and UNEQUALLED

BURNS ANY SIZE COAL.

FULLER, WARREN & Co., 236 Water st. N. Y

Orphans' Court sale.

REAL ESTATE IN ST. CLAIR BOROUGH.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of PRESSLEY C. DUNLAP, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 26th 1873 at 10 o'clock a. m. the following described real estate of said decedent, viz: The undivided one-half of a certain piece of land situate in St Clair borough, Beaver Co. Pa., being lots Nos 51 and 52 in the plan of said borough, bounded on the north by Dutchman's Run; east by Main Street, south by First Street, and west by the P. F. W. & C. R. W.; the same being under fence and having erected thereon a frame SLAUGHTER HOUSE and a MEAT SHOP.

TERMS:—Cash in hand, on confirmation of the sale by the Court.

VALARIA DUNLAP, *Administratrix.*
jan29 3w Freedom, Pa.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

COMING TO FINE POINTS.

Oakes Ames Cross-Examined by Judge Kelley and Mr. Colfax.

Highly Interesting Colloquies.

Washington, January 24.—At the sitting of Poland's Credit Mobilier Committee this morning, the representative of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley cross-examined Oakes Ames. The witness reiterated his testimony that he held as property of Kelley ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock. They became Kelley's property in 1868, when he paid for them. The dividends witness also held for Kelley; he also held for him ten shares of Union Pacific stock, which came into his hands early in 1868. Altogether, witness holds forty or fifty shares of Union Pacific stock, and some income bonds, which belong to Kelley. Besides Credit Mobilier stock, witness holds for Kelley thirty or forty shares of Union Pacific stock and some income bonds.

Mr. Kelley then examined Ames as follows:

Question—Can you furnish the committee with a list of the property you hold for me? Answer—Yes, sir. I think I can by to-morrow.

Question—How did I pay you for the Credit Mobilier stock? Answer—In the first place you were to pay me $1,000 for stock and interest.

Question—Did I ask you for Credit Mobilier stock, or did you ask me to take it? Answer—I don't remember now; but I know you took it. Had loaned Kelley money prior to Credit Mobilier transaction.

Question—How soon can you deliver my ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock and dividends. Answer—[Producing a certificate of Credit Mobilier stock from his pocket.] I can deliver them now, sir, and the dividends you can have soon.

Mr. Kelley—Hand them to the chairman, with list of dividends, for my use.

Mr. Ames—[Handing the certificates to Judge Poland]—If you say you don't own them, I don't see how you are entitled to dividends.

Mr. Kelley—But you say I do own them, and I intend to make use of them.

Mr. Ames—Certainly, sir; that is what I agree to perfectly.

Question—When I receive these from the chairman, will I or not, be your debtor? Answer—Yes, for $750.

Question—How does that come? Answer—If you receive all the dividends, and I don't take my pay, you will owe me $750, which I loaned you. The Credit Mobilier stock was all paid for by the first dividend of bonds and the cash dividend in June following.

Question—Did you ever hand me the check marked W. D. K.? Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Were there any other checks except those marked W. D. K. and S. C.? Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—How many? Answer—I can't tell. I see J. F. Wilson indorsed his and Patterson indorsed his.

Mr. Ames to Mr. Kelley—You don't deny having received $329, do you? Mr. Kelley—No, sir, I don't deny having received money, but I do deny having received the check alluded to by Mr. Ames. I cannot remember of having received it, and I do not believe that I received it. To the best of my knowledge and belief I believe I did not receive it. I have always regarded as a loan the amounts received from Ames.

Mr. Ames—Didn't you ask me repeatedly when you would get any more dividends on that stock? Answer—No, sir. Did not remember of giving Ames a note or receipt.

Question by Mr. Ames—What was said when I handed you $750? Answer—I cannot tell. I had asked you a few days before for a loan.

Mr. Ames said that Kelley had asked him about dividends in stock.

N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, was re-called, and explained as to how the business of his office was conducted, private accounts being kept with each member, as they frequently sent drafts home, &c. He produced his books, and under date of June 24th, 1868, pointed out an entry of $329 paid on check, marked "W. D. K.," and signed "Oakes Ames." He also produced the check, and testified that he believed it was in the hand writing of Ames.

Judge Kelley denied that he had had a meeting with Colfax, Patterson and Garfield last evening to determin upon the course they should pursue to break down the testimony of Ames. Mr. Colfax, he stated, left the city at ten o'clock yesterday for Trenton, New Jersey.

Moses Dillon and Thos. B. Cheney, clerks in the office of the Sergeant-at Arms of the House, were examined as to checks and entries. The former, who is cashier of the office, testified that he would have paid a check marked W. D. K. or S. C. to Ames, if he had handed it in. Ames made a deposit of $10,000 to his private account in June, 1868.

Mr. Ames—Will you turn to the book and see if the check for $532 is charged to Colfax. Witness—It is, but I see nothing to the credit of his account except mileage and salary. Saw no credit to the account of Colfax of the $1,200 check.

L. L. Crounse, correspondent of the New York *Times*, was the next witness. He testified that he had quiet a number of conversations with Mr. Ames on the subject of this investigation—at least five or six times. Had a conversation with him about the seventh day of January; thought it was after Colfax made his statement to the committee.

Question by Mr. Colfax—Did he say he heard my statement? Answer—I think he did. I am not certain, as I alluded to the statement myself. I got the impression that he had heard it.

Question—What did he say? Answer—We had a general conversation and I called his attention to the fact that your statement did not agree with his testimony in the beginning. In response he made a general remark, and I believe he said he had no record, but always carried in his head these matters. I think he said he presumed Colfax was about correct. I did not understand him to say he carried things in his head entirely. My recollection is that he said "Colfax is probably correct." He said nothing about $1,200.

Mr. Ames—Did I tell you Colfax's statement was substantially or probably correct? Answer—I think so. I think you said "probably correct."

Mr. Ames—I said nothing of the kind.

Mr. Crounse—Then I must say that I will have to withdraw my confidence in the statements you made in regard to others.

Mr. Ames—In your dispatches to yesterday's *Times* did you state the facts as they occurred before the committee? They were a direct contradiction of testimony. That is all I know. Is that the character of your dispatches?

Mr. Crounse—My dispatches to the *Times* have been very fair.

Mr. Ames—Yes, generally. But that one yesterday was very unfair and very untruthful.

Judge Poland—where was this conversation with Ames? Answer—I think it was in his seat in the House. Witness inferred from what Ames said that he had kept no record of the transaction between himself and Colfax.

Question—Now what is your recollection as to the precise words Ames used? Answer—My best recollection is that he used the words "probably correct."

Mr. Ames—Well, this is no proof in the case, as far as I can see, either for or against.

Judge Poland to Mr. Ames—If you desire to make a statement in reference to the conversation between yourself and Crounse you can do so now. Mr. Ames—Oh, I had no conversation with him. It was a mere casual conversation with him, and I did not say five words. I don't remember of saying anything to him about Colfax.

Judge Poland—You knew he was a newspaper reporter? Answer—yes, sir.

Mr. Kelley to Mr. Ames—Do the ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, placed in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee, subject to my order, bear any portion of the dividends under the Oakes Ames contract? Mr. Ames—Yes, sir; they are entitled to all the dividends.

Mr. Kelley—I desire to say, Mr. Chairman, that you will please hold them to my order.

Mr. Colfax inquired of Ames why he did not cross-examine him about that check when he gave his testimony.

Mr. Ames—I did not want to bring it out. I wanted to let you off as easily as I could. I was in hopes it would not come out.

Mr. Ames to Mr. Colfax—Did you receive the $1,200? Mr. Colfax—I did not.

Mr. Colfax then requested Mr. Ames to produce his private memorandum book.

Mr. Ames replied he did not have it with him, but he had refreshed his memory during the recess and brought with him such extracts from it as he thought necessary. Mr. Ames then read therefrom entries showing the amounts paid to various members, which were put in evidence on Wednesday.

Mr. Colfax—In conversation at Wormley's did I not tell you I had never received any dividends. Answer—I don't recollect.

Mr. Niblack suggested that the investigation was involving the character of a number of gentlemen, and if all this questioning was to continue, he hoped the gentlemen accused would be allowed counsel.

Judge Poland—Well, if we have lawyers here we will have to go all over the matter again.

Mr. Colfax—Mr. Ames, in your private memorandum book, (which I hope the committee will have brought here), have you the names of members of Congress whom you let have stock? Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Will you tell me when you made that check which you say you paid me, payable to S. C., and when you made the one you say you gave to Allison, payable to W. B. Allison? Answer—I can't say, for some of the dividends I did not put in any names.

Question—Did I give you any receipt for this check? Answer—No, sir; it never belonged to me.

Question—Have you ever told me, during the past four years, that I was the owner of this stock? Answer—I don't know whether I did or not. I don't know if anybody has told me in the last four years that I own my own hat. (Laughter.) I do not understand your version of the affair at all. I gave you the check, and here is proof of it by the books. What is the use of trying to get around it or over it?

Mr. Colfax—Where was I when you gave me the check, in the chair or on the floor? Mr. Ames—Oh, I don't know. I can't remember that.

Mr. Colfax, to the Committee—I repeat, exactly as I stated before, that I never received a dollar on any account from the Credit Mobilier. I never saw this check, and don't know whether it was signed by O. Ames or Oakes Ames. Why he made this check payable to S. C., I cannot imagine. I could not have added to my income $1,200 without remembering something about it. During the whole of this four years he has never proposed to pay me anything, and never told me I was the owner of stock. I told Ames I would not buy into a law suit, and that ended the matter between us.

Mr. Ames—The check for $532.74 completed your payment for stock.

Judge Poland to Mr. Colfax—Do you admit that you gave him a check for $532 74? Mr. Colfax—I suppose so. *I thought at the time I was* paying him $500, my purchase and interest, but did not understand that this completed the transaction. I understood that dividends had been earned and were unadjusted, and would go to make up the balance due from me, but did not understand that they completed the purchase. He did not remember of Ames saying anything about selling bonds. When the $500 were paid by witness he had the impression that the proceeds from these bonds when sold would go to complete the purchase. He supposed he did pay Ames the $532 by check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, but was confident that he never received any check for $1,200 from Ames, either payable to S. C. or Schuyler Colfax, or any amount whatever. He supposed the check marked S. C. was some memorandum of Ames by which he settled the matter, after he (Colfax) told him he would have nothing to do with the stock, and would not buy into a law suit. He had never received a certificate of stock, and no proceeds from it. He had endeavored, since he had been Speaker of the House and Vice President of the United States, to make his salary and private income pay his bills, and he had been in the habit of making every month or two a statement of his financial conditions, but had never preserved these statements. If the committee would examine the checks in the First National Bank, where he kept his account, they would see that he always wrote his name on the back of checks without being asked whether payable to order or bearer. The singularity about this matter was that Ames stated this check was payable to S. C., and others received checks payable in their name.

Mr. Ames—Mr. Colfax, did I not render you a statement of the sale of bonds received as divinends, and you gave me that $532 check for the balance due? Mr. Colfax—No, sir; there might have been a slip of paper, a memorandum of $532 due; I am not certain about that.

Mr. Ames—I ask you if I did not give you a statement showing a credit derived from the sale of bonds.

Mr. Colfax—I deny it.

Mr. Ames—I am sorry to hear you.

Mr. Colfax—You told me some dividends had been earned, but were unadjusted.

Mr. Ames—If he denies it, and says he did not, I don't want to ask him any more questions. That is enough for me.

Mr. Colfax read from the former testimony of Ames, and ask him what he meant when he said, "I do not know whether he or I own the stock."

Mr. Ames—I understood you owned it and wanted me to own it.

Mr. Ames further testified that he called on Colfax the night before he (Ames) made his first statement before the Committee, and asked him (Colfax) if they understood each other. Mr. Colfax said: "You will testify to the truth," and he (Ames) replied: "Certainly, I am going to do that." He now supposed that Colfax had got an idea from the testimony of Crounse that he (Ames) was going to testify the same as Colfax.

Mr. Colfax again read from his testimony of Ames and asked him how he made certain parts of his testimony then, agree with what he had testified since? Mr. Ames—I have refreshed my memory since from my books and the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms. I don't think you can swear hard enough here to get out of it, either. I remember all now and have the vouchers.

Mr. Colfax, to Judge Poland—I rest the case, sir.

Washington Society.

The routine of Washington society gives the devotees plenty of time in which to rehearse for appearance in it. Everybody knows what is to come on each particular day, just as the inmate of a country boarding-house is aware that he will have beef one day, fish the next, and so on. The receptions begin each week with the families of those "grave and reverend seigniors," the Judges of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice is domiciled at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Sprague, and Justices Clifford, Swayne, Miller, Field, Strong and Bradley are each accompanied by their wives, daughters, and friends. These all congregate on Capitol Hill, and are "at home" Monday's. The next day of the week is devoted to visiting "over in Georgetown," where Gov. Cooke, Gen. Dent, Admiral Radford, Major Poore and a host of others reside, who like to be old-fashioned and stay in this place, that is interesting enough when reached. Wednesday Cabinet ladies receive, and the day after the Congressionals. Mrs. Senator Stewart's receptions are the most elegant, and she shows cosmopolitan polish, after her five years sojourn in Europe, quite as much as her daughter, who this season is a debutante. Mrs. Cole of California attracts the people of the Pacific slope, while the belles of Ohio cluster at Mrs. Thurman's, and those of Baltimore at Mrs. Hamilton's. The diplomatic corps, as well as the hangman, adopt Friday, and the Presidential levees of Saturday wind up the week.

WEDDED AFTER WEARY WAITING.

A Brief Canadian Love Story.

[From the New York World.]

Some of the truths that are stranger than fiction do not so greatly invite the fabulist's emulation as some others, for the reason that while their unusual character gives them an interest for veracious narative they fairly defy the romancer to treat them felicitously. Thus the following little story, which is told by the Seaforth *Expositor*, a Canadian paper, in annotation of a recent matrimonial announcement in its columns, would require superhuman genius to make it seem happy ground-work in a novel, yet reads entertainingly enough as a curiously romantic matter-of-fact: In or about the year 1845, in that former Canadian Bathurst district now known as the county of Lanark, a young lady named Maggie L—— was greviously surprised and dismayed at finding that the village beau whose devotion she had thought was chiefly her own had married a rival belle. Under such circumstances the disillusioned one has really but one course to pursue if she would escape the derision or contempt of her sister in society—she must pretend that what others chose to construe seriously was in fact but a passing flirtation and take particular pains to seem interested in the matrimonial event, and an admirer of the bride. All this poor Maggie did, probably, yet could not refrain from intimating to the new husband, upon meeting him not long after the marriage, that his conduct as a bachelor had not been a model of constancy. With some signs of confusion the happy man confessed the justice of the impeachment; but made haste to declare, in an engaging burst of penitential generosity, that if it was ever his privilege to take a second helpmate, the naturally disappointed loser of his first choice should surely be the fortunate lady! The newly married ones removed presently to what was then the wilderness of the Huron Tract but is now the township of Hibbert. Miss. L—— and her family removed also from Bathurst to Dorchester, near London, and the old association seemed to be broken up by distance as well as by masculine fickleness. In their new wildwood home the man and wife made a clearing and a farm for themselves, attained a family, and some degree of prosperity in due course of years and forgot the romance in the realities of life. Having lived to see her husband a thrifty farmer and their children old enough to take some care of themselves, the wife died. That she was sincerely mourned could not be doubted; but the widower was a man of social disposition and assuaged his grief, after a decorous interval, by wedding a worthy widow of the neighborhood. Happening to visit Dorchester on the bridal journey, he there met, once more, the disappointed maiden of his earliest addresses, and, being rallied by her again upon his bad faith, vowed that she should be his third choice come what might! So they parted, much more in joke on both sides, this time than before, not thinking it likely that they should see one another again in this life. At the farm in Huron all went well and uneventually until about a year and a half ago, when the second wife died and the farmer was for the second time a widower. A man well advanced in years now, and with grown children, the beraved one might have gone solitarily to his grave but for the providence that rewards constancy. Attending the Agricultural Western Fair at London last fall, he again met the Maggie of his youth; and finding her still unmarried and friendly, fell in love with her beyond power of recovery. Waiving all the past, with a good taste taught by experience, he paid his addresses like a brand-new suitor, and was humble in the terms of asking her to become his wife. The faithful and cheery old maid had always loved him much better than he deserved, so much that she had never cared for any other man; and seeing her happiness come to her at last, made not the slightest pretence of refusing it.

Accordingly, about a fortnight ago, as the Seaforth paper relates, there was an old fashioned marriage at the home of the bride's venerable father in Dorchester, and it is quite possible that the union may prove happier for both than if it had taken place at the earlier period to which the conventional principals of romance would have assigned it.—"They also serve, who only stand and wait."

FACTS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Examples from Every Day Life.

A common remark among novel readers and play-goers is that such or such a point in the story of the drama is "far-fetched" or "unnatural," meaning therby that such an occurrence or event never happens in actual life. Yet some of the strangest events and "situations" in works of fiction have been suggested by real occurrences. Within the last two or three weeks the daily newspapers of this and other cities have chronicled no less than four "facts," each of which is as strange as those in fiction. The one first before us occurred in our own city, where one of our Judges was employed for several weeks in the effort to ascertain and decide which of two infants then in Court was the child of the mother who was then and there present, and claimed one of the babies and repudiated the other. It was admitted that one of the babies was the child of the mother who made the claim, but it was alleged that the one she did not claim was really hers. This was setting aside the forcible testimony of nature; but, after long discussion and much conflicting evidence, she was awarded the baby she claimed—not, however, because she did claim it, but because it had a "vaccination" mark on its arm, and the other baby had none. This dispute was not less "improbable" than those we read of in fiction, where children were represented as having been "changed in the cradles," and where the stolen one at last turns out to be the "true heir." And the test by the "vaccination" scar rivals the famous "strawberry mark" on the left arm of "the long lost brother."

The next case is that of a prosperous citizen of Oswego, New York, who left his home one night, about six years ago, to go on a short errand, and never returned. There was no reason why he should absent himself necessarily. In prosecuting the search for him, the dead body of a murdered man was found in the vicinity. This was regarded as a solution of the mystery. His children divided his property, and in the course of five or six years the "murder" had nearly passed into oblivion—when about three or four weeks ago the "murdered man" reappeared at his old home, apparently to the utter consternation of his family, rather than to their satisfaction. He had never been further away than the Pennsylvania oil region; and has not yet disclosed the reasons for his strange disappearance.

Nearly every novel reader will recognize in these facts parallels of similar events in stories and dramas, which are regarded as "far fetched" and "grossly improbable."

A third among recent strange developments is that of a Miss Butillion, of New Hampshire. This young girl was employed in a cotton mill, working hard for a scant living. A death in her family compelled her to take care of an aged mother. When she left the mill she had a few articles of working clothes to take with her, and she wrapped them in an old newspaper which she found among the waste in the mill. After she got home she picked up a fragment of the paper (a New Orleans journal) to amuse herself by reading it, and she saw the mention of a name like her own—Buthilion—which is not a common name. She wrote a playful letter to this gentleman, who responded, and proved to be a distant relative. The correspondence was kept up with great regularity for awhile, and then suddenly ceased. Some months later, and only a little while ago, she received a letter from a lawyer in Lousiana, informing her that her relative (Mr. Butillion,) had recently died without family, and had left her his whole estate, valued at $200,000. Here a poor factory girl suddenly becomes a rich heiress through the incident of wrapping up her working clothes in a piece of an old newspaper, which paper, after hundreds of vicissitudes and escapes from destruction, wandered by accident to her hand in a mill a thousand miles away from its starting point!

Another case within two weeks reads like some of the scenes in the novels of Eugene Sue and Dumas, where perils in dungeon vaults and mysterious under-ground passages frequently play their parts. Two workmen in a New England factory town went down into a long and deep subterraneous passage connected with the water ways of several mills, to clear away obstructions, were at work a long time, at a distance from the place of exit, when one of them noticed that the water was rising rapidly behind them. They started towards the only place of escape, when, by an unfortunate miss-step, one of them fell, dropped his lantern, and extinguished their only means of light. Then they went groping their way along through the darkness, the rising water swelling up faster and faster until it reached their armpits. At this time they had got to the place of exit, but the wooden ladder by which they had descended had been carried away by the rush of water. Their case was now desperate, for, during the time spent in trying to find the ladder, the water had risen to their necks, leaving but about one foot of space between the surface of the water and the top of the vault. Just then, when all hope of escape seemed to be cut off—immediate death staring them in the face—a surge in the waters swept the floating ladder against the shoulders of one of them. They set it in its place, one of them mounted to the "trap" at the entrance to the vault, while the other held it fast, and in a few seconds both were safe on the surface of the earth, in the glad light of day.

In the pages of Dumas or Sue this would look like exaggerated fancy; but here is the actual occurrence in sober fact. The foregoing instances are but portions only of the recent occurrences of which we have notes; but they are sufficient to show, at the very least, that "truth is as strange as fiction."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Well Done by the Convention.

In separating municipal and local elections from the entanglements of party politics, the Constitutional Convention have thus far done a good and acceptable work. The vote by which this action was affirmed yesterday was a strong one—so strong indeed, that citizens will be encouraged to hope that there is no chance to have it reversed. In this city we have suffered beyond computation from the pernicious system of holding the two kinds of elections on the same day. One direct effect has always been this: That men who would not have dared to come before the people as candidates under any other circumstances, did have the effrontery to present themselves at the general elections because they were aware that the cry of party necessity for the election of the whole ticket would carry them through. And such men have procured their elections by means of that cry, to the very serious damage of the city. The provision adopted yesterday, and the protection of fair election laws, such as are general to the whole State, will put an end to the candidacy of men of the class from whom Philadelphia has suffered so much.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

RIVALS IN COURTSHIP.

A Story from Kansas.

This story is taken from a long rambling letter of "Old Times," who lives in Arkansas.

I was living at Squire Jones'. He had a gal and she was pretty, you bet. I used to think she was pretty enough to eat. To say I loved that girl wouldn't be no description of my awful feeling; but I was awful bashful—I couldn't tell her about it; and to make matters worse, there was a feller coming to see Sally; well he came once a week just as regular as the cows come up, and he'd buck right up to Sally and set up half the night.

I hated him, of course, and nobody couldn't blame me for it. I determined to stop him or bust. I fell on a plan, and told Sally's brother of it; his name was Ike, he was pleased, and he went to work. They were scarce of houseroom, had a front and a back room, which was used for a kitchen and a smoke-house.

Me and Ike slept in this back room. The floor was made of puncheons, and immediately under our bed, and also under the floor, was the big soap-trough. It had about ten bushels of soft soap in it. Sally's beau was to be there that night. I told her I wanted to sleep with her sweetheart that night. She said all right.

He came dressed up in his best. He had one of those high-collared, long, scissor-tailed coats, new copperas pants, awful tight, a high beegum hat, and a square-yard cotton handkerchief around his neck.

He soon cornered Sally, and me and Ike went to bed—but not to sleep. We raised the floor over the soap-trough, took the boards off the bed, all only on the fire-side, where I was to lie—just enough behind to hold up a bed without a feller. Ike lay before the fire on a pallet. I lay on my plank, holding very still. I began to think they would sit up all night; but finally, about one o'clock, he came in. I snored violently.

He hauled off his linen, and over he crawled, and in he went, down into the soap-trough. Of all the snorting and kicking you ever heard it was right there. I began to yell at the top of my voice. Ike was making a light, and just as he got a flaming pine knot in full blast, the old folks came tearing in in their night-clothes—the old man with his gun and the old woman with the poker.

I had Sally's beau drawn out by this time, and stretched out at full length before the fire. The soap was half an inch thick all over him. Of all the sights I ever saw he looked the most terrible. A Ku-Klux wasn't nowhere. Sally came with her dress in her hand, and as she entered the door he broke. The dogs all went after him out of hearing—he don't come back any more.

New Advertisements.

WISHART'S PINE TREE

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

THROAT and LUNGS.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lung Diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the State actually benefitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, *which causes irritation.*

Second. It removes the cause of irritation (which produces cough) of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

Great American Dyspepsia Pills,

AND

Worm Sugar Drops

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of chep and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART,

PROPRIETOR.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 8 a. m., to 5 p. m., for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,

No. 232 N. SECOND ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

au8 '73-6m.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS

Jobbers

AND

RETAILERS

—OF—

DRY-GOODS,

JOB LOTS

FROM

EASTERN

AUCTION

SALES

Nos. 172 and 174,

Federal Street,

Allegheny

CITY.

oct18-1y

B 5 B

SPECIALTIES

—AT—

128 FEDERAL Street,

SILK CLOAKING VELVETS,

DoubleCape&DolmanCloaks

FROM $10 TO $40.

OTTOMAN SHAWLS,

BLACK ALPACAS,

We have in Stock of the above enumerated items, styles, qualities and prices sufficient to attract purchasers.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal St.,

[Apr10,'72ly] ALLEGHENY, PA.

Pianos & Organs.

KNABE & CO'S PIANOS.
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S ORGANS.

The three best and most popular Instruments now in the market. Catalogues and Price Lists, containing full particulars mailed to any address.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,
No. 19, Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sole agent for Prince & Co.'s Organs. sep18tf

L. R. NORTON,

Pianos & Organs,

118 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

—o—

STATE AGENT

FOR THE CELEBRATED

JEWETT & GOODMAN

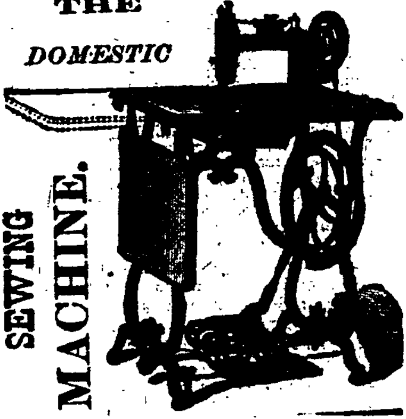
ORGAN

☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue ☜
nov20;3m

Sewing-Machines.

THE

DOMESTIC



The Best for All Purposes,

More easily managed, more durable, and runs lighter than any Machine in the market; easily cleaned and kept in order; large bobbins, holds twice as much thread as any other shuttle. Lock-stitch, alike on both sides; self-adjusting tension.

Justly Popular.

From the first the "DOMESTIC" has rapidly increased in popularity, until today, in the opinion of all experienced Sewing Machine men, it stands forth

UNRIVALLED!

It is gaining favor much faster than any other Machine heretofore presented to the public, which can be seen from its increased sales last year over the preceding, being

OVER FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT.

No Machine is increasing its sales and gaining public favor as rapidly as the

DOMESTIC.

This is in consequence of its

SUPERIORITY

WM. ROBERTSON, Agent,

Beaver Falls, Pa. Call and examine the Machine. jy24-9m.

Legal Advertisements.

Homes Still Larger

FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy,* and *congenial* climate for one-third of their value five years hence.

THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States; *improved stock, grain* and *fruit farms; rice, sugar* and *cotton plantations; timber* and *mineral lands; city, village,* and *rural* residence, and *business* stands; *mills* and *mill sites, factories,* &c.

Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale. Address—B. W. CLARKE & CO.
The National Real Estate Agency,
477 and 479 Penna. Avenue, Washington, D. C.
may8tf.

Insurance.

Chas. B. Hurst's

INSURANCE

AND

General Agency Office,

NEAR THE DEPOT

ROCHESTER, PENNA.

Notary Public and Conveyancer;

FIRE, LIFE, and ACCIDENT INSURANCE; "Anchor" and "National" Lines of Ocean Steamers; "Adams" and "Union" Express Agent.

All kinds of Insurance at fair rates and liberal terms. Real Estate bought and sold. Deeds, Mortgages, Articles, &c., written; Depositions and Acknowledgements taken, &c., &c. Goods and Money forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada. Passengers booked to and from England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany.

ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO.,
Of Hartford, Conn.,
Cash assetts..............$6,000,000
"By their fruits ye know them."
Losses paid to Jan. 1, 1871....$28,000,000
One of the oldest and wealthiest Companies in the world.

NIAGARA Insurance Co.,
Of New York.
Cash assetts,.................$1,500,000

ANDES FIRE INS. CO.,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cash assetts,.................$1,500,000

ENTERPRISE INS. CO.,
Of Philadelphia.
Cash assetts over..............$600,000

LANCASTER Fire Ins. Co.
Of Lancaster, Pa.
Cash assetts..................$240,000

ALPS INSURANCE CO.,
Of Erie, Penna.
Cash capital,..................$250,000

HOME LIFE INS. CO,
Of New York
Cash assets,...................$3,500,000

Travelers' Life & Accident Insurance Co.,
Of Hartford, Conn.
Cash assetts over..............$1,500,000

Representing the above first class Insurance Companies, acknowledged to be amongst the best and most reliable in the world, and representing a gross cash capital of nearly $16,000,000, I am enabled to take Insurance to any amount desired. Applications promptly attended to, and Policies written without delay, and at fair rates and liberal terms. *Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.* INSURE TO-DAY! By one day's delay you may lose the savings of years. Delays are dangerous, and life uncertain; therefore, Insure to-day! *"One to-day, is worth two to-morrows."* Quality, also, is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article, always proves the dearest. The above companies are known to be amongst the best and wealthiest in the world.—"As ye sow that shall you reap."

Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I hope—by a strict attention to a legitimate business—not only to merit a continuance of the same, but a large increase the present year. Mr. STEPHEN A. CRAIG is duly authorized to take applications for Insurance and receive the premium for the same in adjoining townships.
CHAS. B. HURST,
Near Depot, Rochester, Pa. [jel;ly.

Clothing.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.
mar 24:tf

FALL OF 1872.

JUST RECEIVED AT

GEO. BRAUN'S

MERCHANT

Tailoring Establishment

A Large and Carefully Selected Stock of

CLOTHS, COATINGS, VESTINGS,
BEAVERS, Etc., Etc.,

WHICH ARE UNSURPASSED

ANYWHERE IN BEAVER VALLEY.

Suits made up on short notice and in the

LATEST STYLES

Which I chalenge anybody to excel in

NEATNESS,
DURABILITY AND
CHEAPNESS!

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

☞ Don't forget the place,

On Broadway, opposite the

NEW BROADWAY HALL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, PA.

Where the public are invited to call and

EXAMINE for THEMSELVES.

sept11;tf GEO. BRAUN.

CLOTHING STORE.

NEW GOODS!

WINTER STOCK.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened

A New Stock of Goods,

OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR

Fall and Winter Wear.

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE.

and in such a manner as will please his customers.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.

may4:70:1y Bridgewater, Pa

☞ NOTE.—This is Snellenburg's Space. Being engaged in making up a large stock of Winter Clothing, they informed me that they had no time to attend to their advertising.—ED.

S.&J. SNELLENBURG
Merchant Tailors
NEW BRIGHTON PA.

[jan17'72-1y

J. D. RAMALEY'S

OPERA

Hat House,

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING

EMPORIUM,

No. 64 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH

The Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

Gooods sent to any address, on approval.
may24-1y.

Iron World and Manufacturer.

The largest Metal Price Current in the World is the **Iron World and Manufacturer.** Accurate quotations and reports of sales of Hardware and Metals in Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Baltimore, Louisville, Chicago, etc. Foreign metal markets reported. Acknowledged standard journal of the metal trades. All the state geologists are contributors. Contains choice selections from the engineering, mining, and scientific publications of this country and Europe. Gives quotations and shipments of coal at the prominent coal centres. Contains able financial articles and reports of railroad and mining stocks. Only $4.00 per year. No hardware dealer can afford to do without it. Every machinist and metal worker should take it. Every coal mining company, railroad official or stockholder will find it invaluable. Gives illustrations of new machinery. Inventors should have it. Sent four weeks on trial for **25 cents**, postage paid. Address

IRON WORLD PUBLISHING CO.,
Iron World Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN
Working People.

SENT ON TRIAL three months for 25 cents. The **American Working People** is one of the finest publications in the world. Contains 16 pages, or 64 columns of reading matter, designed to interest, instruct, and advance the best interests of workingmen. Fine illustrations in each issue. Numbers 33,000 subscribers, and 130,000 readers. Only $1.50 per year, or on trial three months for 25 cents. Write your name, [illegible] plainly, enclose the money, and address

IRON WORLD PUBLISHING CO.,
Iron World Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agents wanted in every city, town, and [illegible] to canvass for this valuable [illegible]. We offer the finest premiums, and also cash commission to those who prefer it.

oct30;3m

Medicinal.

A Small lump will frequently appear on the breast of females. This should have immediate attention, they being the beginning of some of the most malignant cases of Cancer.

CANCER CURED

WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

Dr A. J. PIERCE.

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Has proved to the world that Cancer, the most dreaded of all diseases, can be cured without the aid of the knife, and without pain avoiding the dangerous and painful operation of cutting. Every part, its root and fibre, belonging to the Cancer, is

REMOVED FROM THE SYSTEM

by his chemical agents, which can be applied to any part of the person with perfect safety. Dr. Pierce's treatment of

Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, Fistula, Piles, Scrofula, Diseases of the Ear, Throat, Catarrh, Lung Affections, and Malignant Ulcers,

of all kinds, WITHOUT THE AID OF THE KNIFE, is endorsed by the highest of medical authority.

Wens, Moles, Warts, and Birth Marks
Removed without pain or scar.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I take great pleasure in certifying to Dr. Pierce's extraordinary treatment of disease: I am intimately acquainted with him, have known him for twenty years as a practiced Physician of superior general information, and having traveled much he has had great opportunities of acquiring thorough knowledge of his profession. His wonderful skill in removing Cancers, Tumors, &c., cannot fail to give satisfaction.
A. W. EWING, M. D.

"We have known Dr. A. J Pierce for a number of years, and have witnessed his wonderful success in the treatment of Cancer and other diseases, some of which of the most malignant form.

"We confidently recommend him to all those afflicted with anything of the kind."

J. HIXON, M. D.,
J. STARK, M. D.,
A. W. EWING, M. D.,
DR. J. S. KING,
P. FETERMAN, M. D.,

DR. PIERCE MAY BE CONSULTED AT

☞ the American House, Pittsburgh, where all letters should be addressed. oct9-3m

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one

SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brickdust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Billious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

[apr17,'72;1y.

This Cut illustrates the manner of Using

DR. PIERCE'S

Fountain Nasal Injector

OR

DOUCHE

This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly applied* to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. In using this instrument, the Fluid is carried by its own weight, (no snuffing, forcing or pumping being required,) up one nostril in a full gently flowing stream to the highest portion of the nasal passages, passes into and thoroughly cleanses all the tubes and chambers connected therewith, and flows out of the opposite nostril. Its use is pleasant, and so simple that a child can understand it. **Full and explicit directions** accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of **"Cold in the Head"** by a few applications.

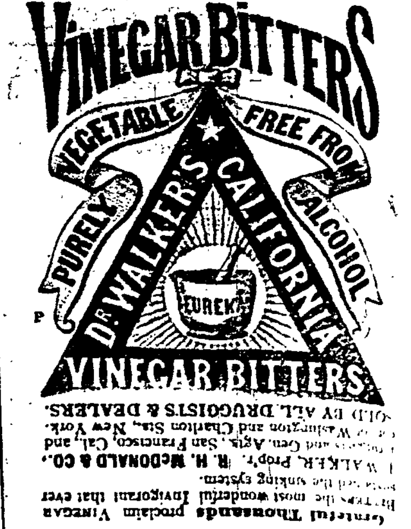
Symptoms of Catarrh. Frequent head ache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, &c. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, stopping up or obstruction of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, &c. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used with **Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche,** and accompanied with the constitutional treatment which is recommended in the pamphlet that wraps each bottle of the Remedy, is a perfect specific for this loathsome disease, and the proprietor offers, in good faith, **$500 reward** for a case he can not cure. The Remedy is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is sold at 50 cents, Douche at 60 cents, by **all Druggists,** or either will be mailed by proprietor on receipt of 60 cents.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
Sole Proprietor,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

an 17:1y

Medicinal.



SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

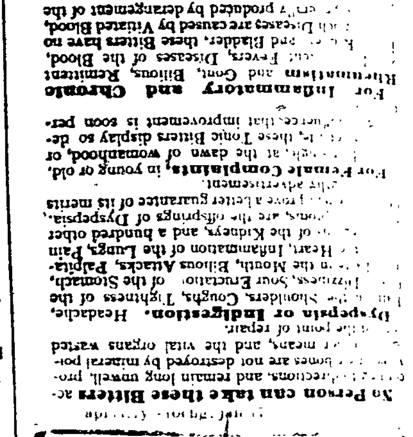
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

[illegible] have a better Guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructation of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.



$100 Reward for a case of Neuralgic or Rheumatism of any form whatever (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup* will not cure—warranted [illegible] physician's prescription used [illegible].

$5000 Reward offered to the Proprietors of any medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce ¼th as many genuine cures made within the same time by Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy.

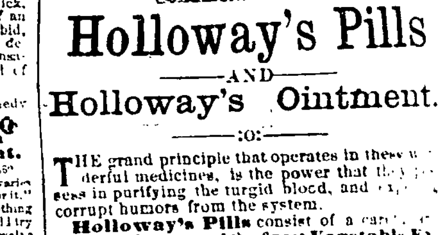
$2000 Reward offered to any person proving Joseph P. Fitler, M. D. to be other than a graduate of the celebrated university of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Professor of Chemistry treating Rheumatism specially for 39 years.

$1000 Reward to any Chemist, Physician or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Syrup.

28,500 Certificates or testimonials of cure, including Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pa.; Rev. Joseph Beggs, Falls of Schuylkill, Pa.; the wife of Rev. J. B. Davis, Highstown, N. J.; Rev. Thos. Murphy, Frankford, Phila.; Dr. Jenks [illegible] Walton, Philadelphia; Hon. J. V. Creely, member of Congress from Philadelphia; Hon. Judge Lee, Camden, N. J.; ex-Senator Stewart, Baltimore; ex-Governor Powell, Kentucky, and thousands of others, if space permitted.

$250 Reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or returning the amount paid for the same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guarantees must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity to cure, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to Dr. FITLER, No. 45 South Fourth street. No other remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also, blank applications for guarantee, gratis of the special agent. HUGO ANDRIESSEN,

sept11.'72 Beaver, Pa



Holloway's Pills

—AND—

Holloway's Ointment.

—:o:—

THE grand principle that operates in these wonderful medicines, is the power that they possess in purifying the turgid blood, and expelling corrupt humors from the system.

Holloway's Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the finest **Vegetable Extracts, Herbs** and **Medicinal Gums.** Possessing not a grain of mineral in their composition, they never expose those who use them to any danger, at any time or season. No one need hesitate to prescribe them to her children, and the most delicate constitution can use them with as great a benefit as the most vigorous and powerful frame.

HOLLOWAY & CO, Sole Proprietors,
78 Maiden Lane, New York.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are sold at 25 cents, 62½ cts. and $1 per box or pot. A considerable saving is made by buying the larger sizes.
mr20'72ly. 78 Maiden Lane, New York.

Banks and Bankers.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

James T. Brady & Co.,

COR. FOURTH AVE. & WOOD ST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE BUY AND SELL

Government Securities, Gold, Silver

AND COUPONS

ON LIBERAL TERMS.

And do a General Banking Business. We allow SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on DEPOSITS subject to check without notice.
[jy3;1y.] JAMES T. BRADY & CO

BEAVER DEPOSIT BANK

OF BEAVER, PA.

EBEN ALLISON........Cashier.

COLLECTIONS
PROMPTLY MADE AND REMITTED

Correspondence and Accounts Solicited.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

EXCHANGE, SECURITIES, &c., &c.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

nov7'72 tf

JNO. CONWAY & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS

ROCHESTER, PA.

DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE, COIN AND COUPONS

ACCOUNTS of Manufacturers, Merchants and Individuals solicited.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

☞ Correspondents will receive prompt attention.

J. F. DRAVO, J. H. McCREERY
J. B. ANGELL, THOS. McCREERY, Cashier.

Beaver Savings Bank

—OF—

THOS. McCREERY & CO.,

BEAVER, PA.

DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS,

And Bankable Paper. Collections made in all parts of the United States. Special attention to Collections and Remittances. Interest on time Deposits. Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. [jy3'72-1y.

H. NOSS,

PHOTOGRAPHER

nov6tf.